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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

# U.S. Arms Buildup Worries Europeans

# But Trans-Atlantic Survey Indicates No Grave Clashes at Grass-Roots Level

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS - West Europeans, while generally more alarmed than Rubustem base military buildup and anti-Soviet

At the same time, the recent acrimony between U.S. and European leaders has not permeated Western public opinion — except perhaps in France and Spain — enough to open a trans-Atlentic eleavage at the grass-roots level.

These are among the principal findings of a trans-Atlantic poll carried out simultaneously in recent weeks in the United States and seven West European countries - Britain, France, Italy, the

Netherlands, Norway, Spain and West Germany.

The survey was sponsored by International Herald Tribune and the Atlantic Institute, a private, independent research center vate, independent research center in Paris. The Louis Andrewing articles of the interviewing while people expressed concern whi

for the way of the

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sues as the threat of war, the biggest worries on both sides of the Atlantic were unemployment, crime and inflation. Unemployment was at the top of everyone's

list, usually by a large margin.
Inadequate defense emerged as
the least important source of concern in every country. Nonetheless, very small minorities felt too much was being spent on defense.

The poll also indicated that the

Reagan administration has not won active public commitment — not in the United States and much less in Europe — for its foreign policy initiatives.

Some of the apparently contrapoll - on defense, for example seemed to reflect a basic satisfaction with the status quo on security issues. This was a fairly wide-spread view in Europe that was challenged mainly in the United States and among better educated

Among other significant results, the poll found the following:

Americans strongic criticize

Europeans for what they say is failure to shoulder a bigger share of the allied defense burden. Two-

thirds of the Americans said the United States spends too much for the alliance and that the Europeans spend too little

But U.S.-European cooperation was still ranked as the most important single factor in guaranteeing Western interests by more than one-third of the Americans. This was the largest percentage of approval in the United States for any

SERVICES single security policy. · There were two unmistakahle storm warnings on public support for trans-Atlantic cooperation. One was the disagreement over the fair division of allied defense spending. The second was that more affluent and better educated Europeans and Americans, who have been instrumental in maintaining a consensus in their countries behind the Atlantic alliance, now are the social category that is

the most critical of other countries. A major surprise was the low level of severe anti-American judg-ments despite the trans-Atlantic frictions that have been widely aired in recent months. France was an exception; nearly half of the French people interviewed singled out U.S. economic policy as the

main cause of international ten-• It is misleading to speak of a "European" public opinion as op-

posed to a U.S. view on most issues. Divergences are often as great among European countries as between the United States and Western Europe.

 Europeans, on the whole, give the impression of being more satis-fied with the policies of their coun-tries than Americans are with Enropean policies or with their own. Americans, for example, were more strongly critical of U.S. foreign policy as "inconsistent." The pattern suggests that the quest by Americans for new policy solutions may even contribute to trans-Atlantic strains.

 Nuclear weapons were a con-cern mainly of the better educated and professional classes, except in West Germany, where the worry was pervasive. The highest alarm over nuclear weapons emerged in the Netherlands and Norway, where at least 40 percent cited the nuclear issue, making it the leading international issue there, again led by the better educated and professional classes.

 Improved relations with the Third World were cited as important for Western security by about one-quarter of the people in all eight countries.

right countries.

The survey found that Europeans and Americans, while generally following the main lines of the policies of their governments, are considerably less antagonistic toward each other than the statements of most officials suggest.

U.S.-European cooperation was seen as the most important security factor by Americans, West Germans and Britons. Asked about "essential" was the adjective most often used in West Germany (46 percent) and by significantly smaller pluralities in Norway, the Netherlands, Italy and Britain.

Negative adjectives were used most often only in France, Spain and the United States.

While U.S. opinion is more criti-cal of Europe than Europeans are of themselves, less than 20 percent of the Americans share the view of some Reagan administration offi-cials about "Finlandization" of

dicy themes. For example, Amer icans who attach importance to dialogue with the Soviet Union and greater Western cooperation outnumber those who believe in greatcr emphasis on the military.

Arms control is believed to be at

least as important for security as military balance with the Soviet Union in all countries, including the United States. "Productive arms control" was especially important to the Norwegians and Dutch, followed by the French and West Germans.

In the United States, military balance with the Soviet Union, a Reagan administration priority, was ranked in the poll as a minor element in security. Détente elicit-ed a mixed response, with only West Germans, Norwegians and Americans showing significant in-

A salient conclusion was that Western opinion consistently ranked Soviet activities as the main threat to international stability. Moscow's military buildup was denounced as the leading cause of tension by respondents in almost every country.

Alarm over Soviet force was particularly strong in West Germany (55 percent) and Norway (57 percent), the two countries in the poll (Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

# THE PURPLATIONAL HERAID TENENE ATLANTIC DESPRISE POAL QUESTION: Which of the following are your greatest concerns for yourself and your country? NETHERLANDS UNITED STATES ITALY BRITAIN NETHERLANDS NORWAY MALY

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# Walesa Rejects Authorities' Offer Of Freedom in Return for Support dorse the new trade union law, she protest strikes and demonstrations

By Dan Fisher Los Ángeles Times Service

GDANSK Poland — A top Polish official visited Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, shortly before the union was for-mally dissolved, offering him freedom and an official position if he would publicly endorse the Polish regime, according to Mr. Walesa's

"Naturally he would not agree to something like that, which is why he's still locked up." Danuta The final breakdown in talks Walesa said in an interview Saturday. She returned to Gdansk Friday after a three-and-a-half-day visit with her hushand in southeastern Poland

She said she had been hrutally manhandied and strip-searched by police after leaving her husband and that two pre-school daughters who accompanied her were also

Mrs. Walesa said Stanislaw Ciosek, the trade union minister, had visited her husband before Oct. 8, when parliament voted to ban Solidarity and all other umons founded before martial law was imposed Dec. 13.

Mr. Ciosek offered Mr. Walesa freedom and an official position if he would join the Patriotic Movement for National Rehirth and ensaid. PRON, as the movement is called, is a new umbrella organization meant to give the appearance of widespread public support for

Solidarity calls for expanded protests and general strike. Page 2.

and Mr. Walesa's support would be a political coup for the govern-

Mrs. Walesa said her husband had also been visited by an army officer who indirectly suggested that he apply to emigrate. Mr. Walesa also refused that approach. she said.

The two meetings suggest that the Polish leadership still has not decided what to do with the popular union leader, whose stature in society grows with each day he resists government pressure.

Asked her husband's opinion of the new factory-level unions being enough." pushed by the government, Mrs. Walesa quoted him as saying that they were Communist. Party unions which are not in the interest of the workers."

She said Mr. Walesa did not comment on plans by under-ground Solidarity leaders for new

next month. "The nation knows about fighting for them," she quot-

She said she was unexpectedly driven Friday morning from Ar-lamowo to the Przemysl police station, where she was ordered inside. When she refused, she said, her escort, whom she identified as Captain Bobinski, grabbed and twisted her arm and forced her out

She said Captain Bohinski pushed her into a room, knocking her into her 2-year-old daughter Ania, who fell. When she protested, she said, Captain Bobinski shouted at her: "Shut up, hag. You ruled for two years and that's

surpped and searched by two women officers, who also searched Ania and 4-year-old Magda. She said she was held two hours and that all her papers, including a streetcar ticket and a newspaper

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# Hassan Signals Peace Effort

# Seeks Concessions From Israel on PLO, Occupied Areas

By John M. Goshko

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — King Hassan of Morocco, speaking on be-half of the Arab League, says that the Arah countries "want to live in peace with Israel" but that "there will be no recognition of Israel" until the Jewish state surrenders occupied Arab lands and agrees to resolve the Palestinian question.

His comment Saturday, al-though qualified, nevertheless seemed to go further than Arab leaders have previously gone in ex-pressing a willingness to accept Israel as a reality in the Middle East. The tone of his remarks appeared to be a signal that the Arab states have decided to try resolving their differences with Israel through negotiation rather than continued

At a news conference, Hassan indicated that that was the message he and the foreign ministers of five other Arah states gave to President Ronald Reagan Friday at a White House meeting to discuss the Middle East peace pro-

Asserting that the Arab-Israeli conflict has "entered a new phase and is no longer a conflict of force hut of law and rights," Hassan said his delegation's presence in Washington was proof that the Arabs want peace. But, he empha-sized, "there are some conditions that have to be fulfilled for this to happen."
Even before Hassan held his

news conference, U.S. officials said privately that the White House meeting had given them grounds for optimism that the Arab countries are receptive to a new drive toward peace.

They acknowledged that their optimism was based more on atmosphere than on substantive

that although months of delicate diplomatie maneuvering remain, the United States believes the delegation's talks will be an asset in getting Israel and its Arab adversaries to the bargaining table

The official purpose of the dele-gation's visit was to explain to Mr. Reagan the eight-point declaration adopted last month at Fez, Morocco, during an Arah League sum-mit. One point in the plan has been interpreted as an offer to recognize Israel's right to exist, hut other parts of the Fez declaratinn, which call for establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the Palestine Liberation Organization, are in direct conflict with the Mideast peace initiative proposed by Mr. Reagan on Sept.

However, the general thrust of Hassan's comments Saturday im-plied strongly that the Fez plan is intended as a basis for further negotiations and that there is room for flexibility in the Arah position if Israel is willing to bargain and make concessions.

When be was asked whether point seven of the Fez declaration means recognition of Israel, Has-san replied, "Paragraph seven means and shows the will of all Arab states to have war come to an end with all the states of the region." He then repeated the longstanding Arah position that the process must start with Israel's withdrawal from all the Arah territories it occupied in the 1967 Middle East war,

But, he continued, "when we establish these borders on the hasis of the pre-1967 situation, we must say these are the borders of Israel. We must say it undentably. Israel then can say that it is living in peace with security.

Referring to Washington's hopes of inducing King Hussein of



King Hassan of Morocco speaking on behalf of the Arab League after meetings in Washington with President Reagan.

Jordan to join the talks on an autonomy plan for the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, Hassan said the Arabs re-gard as "an absolute necessity" the talks now going on between Hussein and the PLO about a joint approach to negotiations.

He cautioned, however, that it is necessary to overcome almost 40 years of distrust and suspicion, and he said he could not predict whether the talks would produce an agreement for Jordan to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians. If Mideast peace negotiations do

begin, Hassan said, they should be conducted individually between the various countries involved rather than in a large, cumbersome forum such as the United Nations. He also cautioned against trying to conduct talks under the name of the 1978 Camp David accords, which are the basis of current U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

"I do not think we should allude in any way to Camp David," he said. "Call it camp something if you want, call it whatever you want, but don't call it Camp Da-

This procedure, described by

Esso officials as an "unusual phe-nomenon" in a gas market normal-ly dominated by long-term con-

tracts, could represent a Soviet ef-

fort to pash out potential competi-

tors, such as Norway, But officials

said another motive could be Mos-

cow's urgent need to raise hard

currency to huy Western grain and

leaders have shown growing con-cern that the country could lose

out to the Soviet Union in the Eu-

in recent months. Norwegian

equipment and pay dehts.

# Soviet Move in Gas Market Reported

By Dan Morgan and Richard M. Weintraub ion Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior
U.S. diplomat in Europe has
warned Washington that Soviet activités in the West European gas
market could hinder development of Norwegian of shore natural gas fields and make West Germany. France and Italy more dependent on Siberian energy supplies during the next two decades.

Citing reports from the European hranch of Exxon, the U.S. ambassador to France, Evan G. Galhraith, cabled the State Department last month that gas sales by the Soviet Union at below-market prices "threaten to undercut Norwegian gas prices sufficiently to make it possible for the Soviets to thwart the development of the Troll field - at least for purposes of sales to the continent."

The cahle was made available by Reagan administration officials concerned about a possible softening of the hard-line approach to the Soviet Union on economie is-

The warnings came as the administration is trying to get agree-ment from its European allies to limit their involvement in future Soviet energy projects in order to reduce the flow of capital, technol-ogy and hard currency to the Kremlin. Such an agreement would end

months of tension between the United States and its allies and enable the United States to lift its trade sanctions against the Soviet natural-gas pipeline. Under a compromise being pressed by the administration, the

Europeans would promise to accel-erate development of Western energy resources, such as those in the North Sea, instead of underwriting a second, parallel Soviet pipeline from Siberia.

- To avoid a "gloomy scenario" in which the Soviet Union locks up the West European natural-gas market for years to come, Mr. Galbraith suggested in his cable that the United States urge the major European gas importers, Ruhrgas and Gaz de France, to "commit to the Norwegian Troll field gas on a formula basis as soon as possible."
But this option is fraught with uncertainties and practical prob-

U.S. embassy cables reportedly say France put pressure on U.S. banks over a loan. Page 13.

lems, according to Norwegian and U.S. energy specialists.

Neither of the two major untapped Norwegian offshore fields, Sleipner and Troll, has been designated for commercial development, and gas cannot begin flowing from either of them until the 1990s, according to a Norwegian briefing paper issued in August.

In the case of the Troil field, located under more than 1,000 feet of water, access to the estimated 50 trillion cubic feet of reserves will require technologies not yet available and huge amounts of capital.

Adding to the uncertainty are pean energy needs that have made gas importers reluctant to sign long-term contracts, at fixed prices, for new and difficult-to-obtain Norwegian gas. Such commit-ments are needed before commer-

**Soviet Envoy** 

**Defects, Quits** 

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

dimir Andreyevieb Kuzichkin, has

been given "permission to stay" in

Britain, government officials here

"This is not an ordinary run-of-the-mill affair," an official said. "He is one of the most significant

to come our way in quite a while."

U.S. intelligence agents in London

are expected to seek permission to

Some experts speculated that

Mr. Kuzichkin was attached to the

KGB, the Soviet intelligence or-

ganization, and would be able to

provide information about its ac-

The officials, who refused to be identified, said the diplomat was being debriefed near London. He

fled the embassy in Tehran in June

and arrived in Britain a few days

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

interview Mr. Kuzichkin.

tivities in the Middle East.

said Saturday.

cial exploration of the fields can begin. at below-market prices and that "the Germans have been huying." Esso, which is the European

hranch of Exxon and which was the source of the information re-ported by Mr. Galbraith, has a majer-stake-in pending-European energy decisions. It is a minority shareholder of Ruhrgas, the West German company that imports Siberian gas, but it is also one of two operators of the Sleipner field, along with the Norwegian national oil company Statoil. All Norwegian gas that could

technically be produced before 1990 has been sold to European buyers but the Soviet Union has a surplus capacity of 14 billion to 15 billion cubic meters a years in its pipelines to Western Europe. This situation has given the Kremlin considerable leverage in

West European gas markets. Citing Esso sources, Mr. Galhraith said in his cable that the Soviet Union had been making shortterm, or "spot," sales for deliveries

ropean energy market well beynnd the year 2000. Mr. Galhraith, who declined through a spokesman to comment Saturday, was reported to have risited Ruhrgas recently. In his cable he said Ruhrgas and Gaz de France would be more likely to

# commit themselves to purchase new Norwegian gas "if they thought the Siberian pipeline were covering only three to 12 months going to be delayed."

# **U.S. Sources Reveal** U.K. Security Lapses

Nick Davies and Alex Boummer

of Russian communications. The paper reported that the So-viet Union had been able to dis-

cover which of its messages were being decoded. As a result, it changed radio frequencies, switched codes and took other measures to protect information about its military, economic and political activity, the paper said.

The leak has apparently been inspired by U.S. frustration over the

refusal of British intelligence to provide a comprehensive report on the extent of Russian penetration. That frustration has been heightened by the fact that British communications headquarters is supposed to operate in tandem with the U.S. National Security Agency.

The British government now faces fierce criticism over security at the base in Cheltenham in the West of England, where about 10,000 employees process material intercepted from listening posts around the world. The operation is run jointly by Britain and the United States with support from

other Western governments.

Denis Alex Lewrie, who worked as a linguist at the base for 22

years before retiring last December, echoed the U.S. concern in an interview. He said security is "just labout good enough to fend off a well-meaning doubt."

and Alex Brummer

The Guardian

LONDON — U.S. intelligence sources have started to tak details of security crises an the British Government Compouractions Headquarters. They fife to "the most damaging Score penetration of Western eccurity since the Second World War."

Both the U.S. State Department and 10 Downing Street refused to comment Sunday on the intelligence leaks, which appeared in The New York Times, British intelligence officers have told their U.S. counterparts that Moscow has been receiving for nearly 15 years a stream of highly sensitive information about British and American interception of Russian communications.

The Tanana Tanana Interception of Russian Communications.

The Survive He said security is "just about good enough to fend off a well-meaning drunk."

Mr. Lewrie described a series of security lapses at the base and criticized internal security afficiency.

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Mr. Lewrie described a series of security lapses at the base and criticized internal security afficients.

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through desks and stealing personal possessions such as cigarettes and books.

One employee has said that he used to tear the blank paper off the ends of top secret computer printouts and take them home to use as writing paper. "I have taken out stacks," he said, "It would have been just as easy to take out the rest of the sheets with elassified information printed out on it," he

Mr. Lewrie said there would be no difficulty in leaving the base with sensitive documents. "In the 22 years I worked there, I was never searched once, I don't know of anybody who was. You can walk in and out with shopping bags or suitcases and won't be asked to show what's in them," he said.

### Sudan Leader Visits Egypt The Associated Press

CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak and President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan discussed Middle East events on Sunday, before Mr. Nimeiri returned to Sudan, Egypt's official news agency said.

# GENEY Party Fails To Find Heir

By Tracy Dahlby Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The elders of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party have failed in a hid to select a compromise candidate to succeed Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, opening the way for potentially divisive primary elections for way for potentially divisive pripresident, a post that carries with it the prime ministership.

among top party leaders came af-ter a 13-hour bargaining session that ended here Saturday. The fail-"- ure ended a 10-day effort to find a successor to Mr. Suzuki — who abruptly announced Oct. 12 that be planned to resign. — from among leaders of the party's key sections and to avoid a primary campaign that many political analysts here expect to involve political recriminations.

Four veteran politicians on Oct. #16 registered as candidates for the primaries, but were ordered by party elders to refrain from electioneering for a week to gain time to strike a compromise.
They candidates are: Yasuhiro

Nakasone, 64, head of the administrative management agency in the Suzuki cabinet: Toshin Komo-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

the regime. The movement has been notably unsuccessful in at-tracting respected Polish persons,

what rights it has and how to goed him as saying.

Mrs. Walesa said the stripsearch occurred in Przemysl, the place where she is left by the police escort that regularly accompanies her to and from Arlamowo, where her husband is held.

Mrs. Walesa said she was

are old people, so much of the "new" language is subtly shaded old language, that one has to strain to hear genuinely new accents. E Fashion in America in a special supplement. Page 9s.

### Iran for U.K. LONDON - A Soviet diplomat has defected from his post in Iran and gone to Britain, and officials here suggested that they think he could give Western intelligence agencies extremely valuable information. The defector, identified as Vla-

Danuta Walesa INSIDE

A former Franco official has emerged as the leading challenger of the Socialist candidate in Spain's general election this week. Il So many "new" people on Helmut Kohl's team in Bonn

Page 5. ago, the officials said, hut they would not say where he had been By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union have announced that they will attempt to stage a program of mounting protests, leading to a general strike oext spring,

In a statement made available Saturday to Western correspond-ents here, Solidarity's underground coordinating commission called for extending a national four-hour strike planned for next month to eight hours and following it with demonstrations.

The group also called for a week of demonstrations beginning Dec. 13, the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

'The statement said the commis-sion decided to escalate the protests because the military regime voice." It said that compromise

# Suzuki Party Fails to Agree

(Continued from Page 1)

to. 71, director of the Economic Planning Agency; Shintaro Abe, 58. minister of international trade and industry, and Ichiro Naka-

gawa. 57, director of the Science and Technology Agency. With the failure of talks Satur-day, the primaries will go ahead. One million party members are to vote by mail. Under a revised schedule announced Saturday, the ballots will be counted Nov. 17. Parliamentary members are to pick a leader the next day from among the three top finalists.

Party leaders failed Saturday to agree on a controversial compromise proposal. The proposal out-lined a plan to split the party presidency and the prime ministership between two top contenders. Political analysts said it would have been the first such division of the top party and government posts in the postwar period.

According to the formula, Mr. Nakasone, who has been considered the favorite to replace Mr. Suzuki, would have become prime minister, with former Prime Minster Takeo Fukuda taking over as party president. Mr. Komoto was slated to become both deputy prime minister and finance minister, the most prestigious cabinet-

The idea was intended to achieve an acceptable balance among key party factions to allow the party to paper over their internecine power struggles. The pro-Suzuki forces led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who controls the party's largest faction, gave their early support to Mr. Na-kasone. Mr. Nakasone, however, not yet been granted political was strongly opposed by Mr. asylum, possibly because be has Fukuda, who rules the anti-Suzuki not asked for it. There have been

Abe and Mr. Nakagua belong. The designation of Mr. Nakasone as prime minister would, at least in theory, have satisfied the Suzuki-Tanaka party group. The appointment of Mr. Fukuda as party president was intended to appeal to those who support his aum of reforming the party.

### Crash Kills 6 in Yugoslavia United Press Interna

BELGRADE - A bus and a car collided on a main road at Makarska, on the Yugoslav central Adriatic coast, Saturday, the police said. Six persons were killed and Il injured, most of them seriously, and national agreement had be-come impossible as a result of what it termed "the illegal decision" to disband all existing trade unions and the repression of protest strikes and demonstrations

that followed. The strike called for Nov. 10, the strike called for Nov. 10, the second anniversary of the formal registration of Solidarity by the Polish supreme court, will be a key test of the underground group's support and organizational ability.

ability.

If significant protests take place next month and the government continues its unbending attitude toward Solidarity, Poland could face several months of labor unrest and social tension. The authorities have warned that further demonstrations could delay plans to lift martial law by the end of the year.

The decision to call for a general trike in early 1983 was described by Solidarity's underground com-mission as "a last resort" after the failure of 10 months of protests to soften the government's line.

Accusing the government of ig-noring all pleas for reconciliation, including those put forward by the Roman Catholie Church, the commission said: "The regime wants to rule uncontrolled by anybody. By arbitrary, incompetent deci-sions, it is ruining the economy and pushing Poland toward disas-

. The statement was signed by the five members of the commission:

Pullback Plan Zbigniew Bujak of Warsaw, Piotr Bednorz of Wrocław, Bogdan Lis of Gdansk, Władysław Hardek of Krakow and Eugeniusz Szumiejko, representing the union's national

It said that, following a strike by the first shift in all factories on Nov. 10, workers should take part in protest demonstrations. It also called for "suitable commemorations" to mark Nov. 11, the anniversary of Poland regaining its in-dependence after World War 1.

# **Soviet Envoy** Is Defector

(Continued from Page 1) in the interim or what he had been

doing. Mr. Kuzichkin is in his mid-30s and was listed as a vice consul in the Soviet Embassy in Iran.

The Soviet Embassy in London, which declined to comment on the reports, asked for consular access to him, according to British officials, and the request was report-edly passed to Mr. Kuzichkin. There has been no indication that he bas agreed.

The wording used by a Home Office spokesman in announcing that Mr. Kuzichkin has "permisasylum being turned down.

Official sources said Mr. Kuzichkin's main role in Tehran was contact with the Communist Tudeb Party. Despite the strongly religious nature of the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Tudeh Party operates openly and has wide support in Iran.

With Iran's strategic importance in the Middle East, Western gov-ernments have been watching the rogress of the Tudeh Party closely since the 1979 revolution.

Mr. Kuzichkin's defection could belp the West by burting relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. Relations between those two countries bave been improving

# In Camps, the Palestinians Still Fear Militias

By Robert J. McCarmey

Washington Pert Service
SIDON, Lebanon — Three weeks ago Israeli soldiers with loudspeakers drove through the Ain Hilwe refugee camp here before dawn and ordered all Palestinian males over the age of 12 to assemble at the hospi-

On a muddy street amid the remains of homes bombed or blown up by Israeli forces, a masked man - thought to be an informer from within the camp — studied the faces and selected about a hundred out of the several hundred Palestinians present.

About half of them were bundled off to the Ansar detention camp 12 miles (19 kilometers) to the south, apparently as suspects in the shooting of an Israeli agent, according to United Nations officials and camp residents.

In Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, the Palestinians are a subordinated and fright-ened people, and neither Israel nor the Lebanese government wants to encourage their

The Palestinians fear that militias promoted by the Israelis in the area could stage a repeat of last month's massacre in two Beirut camps, and some sources think that the Israelis are deliberately building up that threat to ensure the need for Israel to remain

The guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization who once dominated broad stretches of roads and countryside have been killed, imprisoned or evacuated since Israel's invasion June 6.

Local Christian residents say they are hap-py that the guerrillas are gone, and PLO

For Lebanon

By Edward Walsh

along the Beirut-to-Damascus

highway accomplished by Nov. 22.

An Israeli pullback, the papers said, would have to precede any agreement on establishing a security zone in southern Lebanon. A

25- to 40-mile buffer, to protect

Israel's oorthern border communi-

ties, is one of Israel's main de-

dent Amin Gemayel of Lebanon made such proposals in his talks with President Ronald Reagan and

other U.S. officials last week, the

suggestions had not been relayed

The officials said Israel had no

information that Palestine Liber-

ation Organization forces were

prepared to leave Lebanon now as

part of any negotiated arrange-

They did not rule out the possibility of a partial Israeli pullback

in connection with a withdrawal agreement, but said they expected any agreement to follow the pat-

tern set in Beirut. The PLO forces

left the Lebanese capital while Is-

it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman

said. "We don't make arrange-ments or deals with the PLO."

The official said Israel continues

insist that the Palestinian forces

be the first to leave Lebanon, after which there would be a simultane-

ous withdrawal of Israeli and Syr-

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, who returned home Friday after a three-week trip to the United States, reported

the cabinet Sunday on his talks

"We don't know anything about

raeli troops remained in place.

Officials here said that if Presi-

rocket launchers and artillery no longer threaten northern Israeli settlements. Meanwhile, the Palestinian population has lost the protection that the guerillas once provided. "If the Kataeb come, they will kill us all," an elderly man said of the Christian militia-

Israeli officials have pledged since the Bearut massacre to keep hostile gunner out of the camp, and residents confirm that they have not recently seen any Christian militia-

In addition, according to UN reports, the Israelis have been arming new local vigilante groups in the south, particularly among the Moslem Shitte population. These gangs, together with the established militias of Saad Haddad, a renegade Lebanese Army major, and the Phalangists, potentially threaten the existence of the Palestinian population.

Approximately 60 000 Palestinians are liv-

Approximately 60,000 Palestinians are living in the south, concentrated in five camps around Sidon and Tyre. They find shelter in their cinderblock shacks, many now partially destroyed, or as squatters in schools, shops or unlimished buildings. Many will spend the chilly, rainy winter in tents that UN relief

chilly, rainy winter in tents that UN relief workers are to put up, after initial opposition from both Israel and Lebanon.

UN relief officials say the Lebanese have not granted the right to rebuild homes, apparently because of fears that the camps would become again a target for an Israeli invasion. The Christian Phalangist oewspaner Al Ampl. housers revoked compensations. per Al Amal, however, quoted government sources as denying that the Lebanese authorities had opposed such rebuilding.

The Lebanese government reportedly is

considering a plan to send most Palestinians

in Lebanon to other Arab countries, as it shipped away the PLO guerrillas from Beirut under pressure of Israeli guns.

Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan is said to plan a visit soon to Syria and Gulf countries where such a proposal could be discussed. Given the difficulties in convincing the Arab countries to accept fewer than 15,000 PLO guerrillas, however, it seems unlikely that there will be willingness to take in the approximately 500,000 Palestinians living in

The Palestinians living in the south are considered the least likely ever to be evacuated. Most are described as having legal residence papers and as having come to Lebanon after the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

Despite the ban on constructing new homes, some Palestinians are repairing old ones damaged by Israeli shells in the early days of the invasion. In addition to the shell-ing damage, UN relief officials say, the Is-raelis also dynamited and bulldozed homes, apparently to encourage the Palestinians to

For the Palestinians in the camps, safety is a major worry. The presence of the Shitte and Christian militias has expanded, and both groups are equally feared.

Israeli officials say they hope the Lebanese Army will eventually guarantee security in southern Lebanon both for the Palestinians and for Israel's northern settlements. The army has been largely ineffectual, however, since it split along Moslem-Christian lines in the 1975-1976 civil war. It is stretching its resources now in policing Beirut and its im-

west of here to replace what Syria lost in its war with Israel in Leba-

But intelligence and military officials bere say there is virtually no evidence that the Russians are sending planes or missile systems able to fight off the U.S.-made

Since being unloaded at Tartns, hundreds of tanks, armored per-sonnel carriers and trucks have been parked at roadside depots

cials have seen convoys of these vehicles, among them 30 T-62 tanks, heading south from Homs toward the Bekaa valley, on the western side of the Lebanese-Syrian border where Syrian and Israe-li forces face each other along a

also say that new Soviet planes are coming in, being unloaded in crates at Tartus and probably the

military air base near Palmyra, 125 miles (200 kilometers) northeast of Damascus. It is not clear whether they are MiG-25s, one of the better

here, is that if Syria wants the best Soviet equipment it should permit what would amount to Soviet bases in Syria - protective structures for planes and missiles and Soviet advisers and technicians to supervise the installation. On this,

This analysis cannot be officially confirmed, but recently the Syrian information minister, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, conceded in an interview that there was an imbalance between Syrian and Israeli air attack and defense abilities.

and trust these weapons and trust



THAT'S THE BALL GAME - A U.S. marine shows his dismay as the U.S. team loses, 2-0, to the Italian team in a Beirut soccer match. The soccer game was played by menabers of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon,

said. "If there is a disparity between the quality of Israeli weapons and ours, this can be

The minister was told that there were reports that Soviet officials had said that Syrians did "not know bow to use their weapons."

"We as well as the Israelis learned a lot from this war," minister replied. "Although we do not have the weapons balancing those of Israel, these will be se-cured in the near future."

larael says its forces destroyed 80 Soviet-made Syrian jet fighters and 30 surface-to-air missile batteries in June. The Syrians concede the loss of 60 planes and fewer than 30 missiles.

The intelligence and military of-ficials here say that although Syria appears able to defend itself adequately against any Israeli attack on the ground, there is still no ade-quate air-defense system to protect either Damascus or the Syrian Army in the Bekan valley.

They point out that the Israeli Air Force, with its U.S.-made F-16 fighter-bombers, its superior technology and tactical ability, can destroy Syria's Soviet-supplied air defense equipment, incloding planes, radar and missiles.

Syrian Army.

forces to fewer than 30,000, per-haps even less. This is compared with the 100,000 Israelis estimated to have been in Lebanon at the beight of the invasion and war in

June.
While government leaders and diplomats bere and elsewhere talk about the mutual, simultaneous withdrawal of the two armies from Lebanon by the end of the year, military and intelligence officials bere are more skeptical.

The rains are coming, with mud in the Bekaa that tends to keep armor and infantry mired down in peace for the winter and early

# WORLD BRIEFS

# Palestinian Gets Life Term in Austria

VIENNA — A Palestinian has been sentenced to life imprisonment for masterminding the murder of a Vienna city councillor and an attack on a Vienna synagome.

Vienna synagogue.

Bahij Mohammed Younis, 29, a Salzburg University student, was sea-Bahij Mohammed Younis, 29, a Salzburg University student, was sentenced Friday in the August 1981 synagogue attack in which two persons were killed and nearly 30 wounded and in the murder of Vienna's transport councillor, Heinz Nittel, on May 1, 1981. The gun used in Mr. Nittel's murder was found in Mr. Younis's apartment.

Hesham Mohammed Rajeh, 21, one of those convicted of having carried out the attack on the synagogue, was alleged to have told police that Mr. Younis gave him the gun and the wespons for the synagogue attack but in court he retracted his statement.

but in court he retracted his statement.

# SPD-Greens Talks Fail in Hamburg

BONN — The first major attempt in West Germany at political cooperation between the Social Democratic Party and the leftist Greens failed Sunday when the two parties, unable to work out an agreement in Hamburg, voted to dissolve the city-state parliament there and hold new elections Dec. 19.

Klaus von Dohnanvi, the Social Democratic mayor who had sometime an arrangement with the Greens to keep his minority government in power, announced two weeks ago that he had given up the effort in instration. But the opposition Christian Democrats threatened to block a motion for new elections unless Mr. von Dohnanyi's government to signed first, and the Greens seemed to be leaving the door open for

further talks.

On Sunday, though, the Greens reluctantly sided with the Social Decoocrats in a motion to disband parliament, declaring that new elections
had become unavoidable. The collapse of the Hamburg experiment
appeared to be a setback for Willy Brandt, the national Social Democratic Party chairman, who had been seeking to move his party closer to

# El Al Workers Agree to Negotiate

TEL AVIV — The Israeli cabinet broke off discussion Sunday on the liquidation of El Al after some airline employees agreed to negotiate on the basis of management's demands, Israel Radio said.

The radio reported that seven of El Al's eight works committees were

prepared to sign a statement of principles, but the pilots' union was still holding out. The El Al dispute reached a showdown after the company's 4,900 workers refused to accept the management's new policy that would entail layoffs and restrictions on the works committees.

entail layoffs and restrictions on the works committees.

When no compromise was reached, the cabinet began discussing liquidating the airline or selling it to private buyers. El Al has had 69 strikes in the past decade, and the latest, by stewards last month, triggered the government move toward closing the company.

# Paper Reports Seychelles Coup Plot

LONDON - Newspaper reporters and Scotland Yard detectives uncovered a plot to assassmate a Seychelles official in London and over-throw President Albert Rene's Socialist government, The Sunday Times-reported. There was no immediate confirmation from Scotland Yard. The plot was conceived in London by Seychelles dissidents and South African mercenaries and was organized by Gerard Hoarean, who also was behind a failed coup attempt last November in the Seychelles, the

Times reporters said they discovered the plot after being told of cian-destine meetings at the Carlton Tower Hotel in Knightsbridge. Two men killed on a remote Seychelles beach Wednesday, apparently while making a bomb, were part of the force that was to prepare for the coup, The

### Princess Anne Visits South Africa

JOHANNESBURG - Princess Anne flew to South Africa and spent 90 minutes at Johannesburg airport on Sunday talking with local officials of the Save the Children Fund, the first time since 1947 that a member of the British royal family has visited the nation.

Anne, 32, the daughter of Queen Elizabeth II, made no public statements during the controversial visit, plans for which had been attacked by opponents of South Africa's system of racial segregation.

Princess Anne, on an eight-nation tour of southern Africa on behalf of the Pund, flew to Johannesburg from London on a scheduled British Airways flight. She later flew to the tiny African kingdom of Swaziland for meetings there.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

# The total of Syrian and PLO troops in Lebanon is put at nearly 50,000. This is said to include about half the lethal striking power, but not total manpower, of the Strian Army On the other side of the ceasefire line, the officials say, the Israelis have gradually reduced their

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service NEW YORK — U.S. and Israeli military sources say that if Iran opens another offensive against Iraq, its direction will probably be decided by the outcome of a debate between leaders of Iran's Revolutionary Guards and the regular

Differences between the two groups were said to have flared into heated debate after Iraq repulsed an Iranian offensive on Oct. 10 in the hills around the Iraborder town of Mandali, 80 miles (128 kilometers) northeast of

If Iran's regular army wins the argument, U.S. and Israeli intelligence and operations officers say, the Iranians may renew an offen-sive in the south near the Iraqi port of Basta, where five attacks in July resulted in little gain at a high cost in casualties.

If the views of the Revolutionary Guards prevail, an informant said, the Iranians could attack in the south or around Mandali or

Intelligence reports indicate that the Iraqis appear to expect the blow on the Mandali front. They have reportedly moved a trigade of tanks and some heavy artillery into the area. By Western calculations, the Ira-

nians require 22 to 32 days to as-semble supplies and troops for an offensive. This would mean that, with the last major attack on Man-dali halted on Oct. 10, a new offensive would not be expected before the first week of November. But some intelligence sources suggest that the Iranians may want

to mount an attack to celebrate the anniversary this month of the sev-

# Iran Airline Pilot Asks for Asylum

GENEVA - A senior pilot with the Iranian national airline says he has asked for political asylum in Switzerland.

The pilot Freydonn Aryan said by telephone Saturday from the town of Neuchatel he had been given permission to stay in Switzerland while his case was considered. He said a growing number of intellectuals and technicians were fleeing Iran because it had become clear "that the regime could not to-lerate even the liberal and democratic forces that were at its ser-

Mr. Aryan said he left his Boeing 707 in Amsterdam a month ago but had waited before making his case public to avoid jeopardiz-ing a colleague's attempt to leave Iran at about the same time. Another Iran Air pilot asked for political asylum in Austria last week.

which Shiite Moslems won a victory on what is now Iraqi soil. Intelligence specialists in Washington and Western Europe tend to favor the Iraqis' chances in any

enth-century battle of Ashura in

new fighting. The sources say Iraq has the advantage of fortified postions, superiority in the air and greater personal motivation among its soldiers since they would be dofending their own soil.

Reviewing the course of the July and October battles, a source said he estimated that the Iraqis had a 4-1 advantage over the attackes. The Iraqis are said to have taken damaging advantage of the erosion of the Iranian Army as a result of prewar purges and of casualties since the war began on Sept. 22,

Most Iranian brigades are now said to have two battations rather than three, one of Revolutionary Guards and the other regular army. The regular troops are rated as better trained and more cautions than the guardsmen, who are noted for buman-wave attacks.

On several occasions, a source said, the Iraqis have feigned retreat opening a hole in their line, and Revolutionary Guards have charged into the gap only to be shot down in a cross fire from the

If reports of Iraqi reinforcement of the Mandali front are accurate, the informants said, an Iranian of fensive there would be a dangerous

The Iranians' only remaining armored division is reported to be on the Basra front and short of fud and spare parts. Iran's only and borne array division is said to be immobilized by a shortage of an transport. It has reportedly been

fighting as infantry.

Iranian planes are regarded as unlikely to play much of a role in an offensive. The air force, like the armored force, is said to be cambined. balizing its weapons systems, and the U.S. F-4s and F-5s that are still serviceable are said to have had trouble with Iraqi ground delense and fighters,

Unsuccessful Mission

An Islamic peace mission reported Sunday that its efforts to end the Gulf war were deadlocked Reuters reported from Sandi Arabia, and President Ali Khamean of Iran described the delegation's revised peace plan as unsatisfacto-

President Ahmed Sekou Tour of Guinea, chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization peace committee, was quoted by a Saudi Arabian newspaper as saying "We have come to a deadlock."

Tehran radio quoted President Khamenei on Sunday as saying the peace proposals contained nothing new and did not meet framas condirions for ending the war, including payment of reparations.

# Cognac Courvoisier... The French way of life.



COGNAC **COURVOISIER** 

### Israel Denies Syria Strains to Equal Israeli Arms port of Latakia, farther north. The By James F. Clarity planes are moved to the Syrian

New York Times Service
DAMASCUS — For weeks, military equipment provided by the Soviet Union bas been arriving at the Syrian port of Tartus north-

Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — The Israeli
government denied knowledge
Sunday of a reported plan whereby
Israeli troops would pull back from their present positions in Reports of such a plan were published in Beirut newspapers weapons used by the Israelis. over the weekend. The newspapers said that Lebanon wanted a partial Israeli withdrawal from positions

oear the port. In recent days, intelligence offi-

The officials, from both Western and non-Western governments. Serviet planes.

According to the officials, Syria oeeds not only the best Soviet planes but also improved electronie countermeasure equipment. Such equipment and the skills to operate it are needed to confuse the aim of attacking planes. This was what Syria failed to do during fighting in June.

The Soviet view, as it is reported Syria has reportedly demurred.

"We fought with Soviet weapons

# U.S. Jews of B'nai B'rith Agonize Over Israeli Policy, World Reaction

By Stanley Meisler

Los Angeles Times Service
TORONTO — B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish organization in the United States, has ended a convention here after a week of tense soul-searching by American Jews about their attitude toward Israeli policies in the Middle East.

"The two words I've heard most often in the hotel have been pain and anguish," Warren Eisenberg, director of B'nai B'rith's international council in Washington, said Friday. "There is a sense of discomfort and malaise, and people don't know where to turn." In the end, the 1,400 delegates

tried hard to display a closing of the ranks with the Israeli govern-

ment and passed a final resolution ous stand of the organization that defied Israel by commending Pres-ident Ronald Reagan for his Mideast peace proposals. But the resolution, worked out behind closed doors in almost 12 hours of discussion and debate, was ambiguous enough to appeal to everyone. It even followed the practice of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel by referring to the Israeli-occupied Arab terri-tories on the West Bank as Judea

opponents by referring to the area as the West Bank in another para-But the mood of the convention was more significant than its reso-

and Samaria in one paragraph and

then following the practice of his

It was clear from the debates that delegates, while they were concerned about Israeli policies, worried just as much whether American Jewish criticism of Mr. Begin endangers Israel and contributes to a mounting anti-Semitism throughout the world. A good deal of bitterness toward the press

infused those concerns, and speaker after speaker insisted that television and newspapers had exagger-ated the violence of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and failed to put it in context. Almost every speaker, whether for or against Mr. Begin's policies, prefaced his remarks with a ring-ing statement of support for the

ence of the state of Israel. B'nai B'rith, although founded and based in the United States, describes itself as an international service organization with more than 500,000 members in 45 countries. Americans, however, make up an overwhelming number of the membership, and most of the or-ganization's charitable and educa-

tional activities take place in the In September, the officials of B'nai B'rith surprised many outsiders by commending Mr. Reagan for his Mideast peace plan, calling it "worthy of consideration." Mr. Reagan had proposed negotiations leading to self-government by the Palestinians of the Westerland and the Gras Strip "in association with the Gaza Strip "in association with Jordan." Mr. Begin, who insists that these areas are historical parts of Israel, had rejected the plan im-

Later, after the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Christian Phalangist militiamen at two refugee camps in West Beirut, B'nai B'rith was one of the first Jewish organizations to demand an independent judicial inquiry into Isra-el's role in the affair.

The ambivalence was evidently sensed by Eliahu Ben-Elissar, the chairman of the Israeli Knesset's committee on foreign affairs and a close associate of Mr. Begin. Speaking here on behalf of the prime minister, Mr. Ben-Elissar delivered an address that was partly defensive and partly troculent.

He accused Jews who criticize israel of "self-flagellation" and linked recent outbursts of anti-Semitism, such as the recent bombing of a synagogue in Rome, to the criticism of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and to what he called the unjustified blame of Israel for

the massacre in West Beirut.
He implied that Jewish critics of Israel are trying to escape anti-Semitism in their own countries by joining an anti-Israeli bandwagon.
"A Jew can say, 'It's not me. It's
them in Israel,' "Mr. Ben-Elissar
said, "but no one would believe him. Every Jew is responsible for Although Israel had far more

defenders than critics among the delegates, at least in public, some of the attacks on it were unusually harsh for a Jewish forum. One de legate stood up to describe Israel as "a military power which can self-destruct. The case for unity was put to the delegates on another day by Wolf Blitzer, the Washington correspondent for the Jerusalem Post. "Whenever a political interest group appears to be divided, obvi-

ously its political clout goes down in Washington," Mr. Blitzer said. For that reason, he saw "serious consequences in the dissent" by Amercian Jews from Mr. Begin's policies, but he added that it was probably impossible to stifle this On the other hand, Mr. Eisenberg, who as director of B'nai

B'rith's international council was a

key official in drafting the original

statement commending Mr.
Reagan's peace plan, offered a different version of how Israel fits
into the American political scene. "As Israel gets stronger, sympa-thy for it diminishes," he said. There is not much sympathy for someone who can be depicted as the neighborhood bully."

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# Reagan, O'Neill Trade in Austria Accusations on Jobs, o life imprisciples and an attack of crisits student, Rate Outlook for Economy Committee of the manufacture of the bulk of Mr. Reagner of the bulk of Mr. Re

washing to the windy refer to the windy refer to the windy refer to the windy refer to the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., bave exchanged accusations on the economic referred the Demonstrated to the Company of the ocrats with offering "fairy tales" and Mr. O'Neill said the administration had deliberately thrown people out of work.

In five-minute radio addresses 10 days before Election Day, the Harris who had to president and the speaker each sounded on Saturday his principal themes of a fall campaign that is viewed by both sides as a referendum on the Reagan administration's economic policies.

Mr. Reagan used his weekly air time in denounce what he said were "six big myths" created by the Democrats. Specifically, he denied charges that increases in military spending and the three-year tax cut had contributed to the U.S. deficit and that his administration had cut social programs.

He also said that most unem-

played Americans were able to find jobs within two months. "Bad as current unemployment is, in most individual cases it's a temporary problem," Mr. Reagan said. Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, charged that Mr. Reagan's "bold and confident promises of 1981 have become the tragedy and the excuses of 1982." He said the administration had thrown "millions of people out of work as part of a deliberate plan to slow down inflation."

slow down inflation."
While Mr. Reagan was appealing for patience, Mr. O'Neill sounded the principal theme of the Democrats this fall by saying that the administration's policies were

unfair.
"I have found that the American people are willing to make tremen-days sacrifices for their country, on one condition," Mr. O'Neill said. "They want the sacrifices to be shared equally by everyone." He said the administration's budget reductions, tax cuts and anti-inflation policies have benefited the wealthy and hurt the poor.
Mr. O'Neill said the current re-

cession was "not only stalled" but that it was "starting to slide backwards," Mr. Reagan said, bowever, that "We aren't out of the woods. yet, but we're getting there."

The president cited the recent decline in inflation and interest rates, as well as the "surge of investor confidence" in the stock and bond markets. He also said that "real wages," retail sales, housing starts and anto sales were But the bulk of Mr. Reagan's speech was defensive. In many respects it seemed to contradict what many of his aides acknowledge

publicly and privately. For example, Mr. Reagan said that "myth No. 1" was that "increases in defense spending in recent years are one of the main causes of projected federal defi-

"The fact is that the defense share of the federal budget and the gross national product has been shrinking sharply over the last 20

The Office of Management and Budget has said that the administration's plan to spend \$1.5 trillion over five years on the military constitutes a growth rate, after inflapercent from the base that existed

Mr. Reagan also termed as "a whopper" the assertion that the tax cut was a cause of large defi-

The tax program enacted last year has been calculated as dimin-ishing federal tax revenues by \$750

Another myth, Mr. Reagan said, was "the charge that this administration has slashed federal social spending and caused a lot of human hardship." He said the budget for social spending has in

The administration in the last two years has eliminated or cut scores of programs and tightened eligibility in such areas as public service jobs, school aid, student loans, food stamps, welfare, Medi-caid and subsidized housing. The overall social program budget has grown because these cuts were offset by automatic increases in Social Security, Medicare, veterans benefits and other programs.

Mr. Reagan said the other myths were: The suggestion that the unemployed were doomed to a permanant joblessness, the idea that "America's best days are behind us," and the "argument that there is no end in sight" to the re-

Mr. O'Neill said the administration's program was "not working because the program is not fair and, just as important, because the people themselves know it is not

The speaker's office also disputed Mr. Reagan's statement that most of unemployed persons were only temporarily without jobs. A kesman said the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported this month that the average duration of unem-ployment was 16.6 weeks, a rise from 13 weeks a year ago.



RIOTING IN ECUADOR — Protesters, some wearing gas masks, fled from police during violent demonstrations Friday in Quito, Ecnador. Government officials reported that three students were killed, 250 persons were arrested and an undetermined number were injured in rioting throughout Ecuador last week to protest increases in the prices of gasoline and flour.

# In U.S. Raid On Militants

Los Angeles Times Service CHICAGO — A \$1.35-million tentarive settlement has been reached in the lawsuit arising from a predawn police raid on a Black Panther Party apartment bere in 1969, Justice Department sources

The sources, who asked not to e identified, said the agreement had been approved by the U.S. government and survivors of the raid and relatives of two Black Panther leaders who were killed.

Approval of the agreement by the city of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, is expected before the end of the year, the sources said. No liability has been agreed

The suit contended that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the police and Edward V. Hanrahan, then Cook County state's attorney, and his staff had conspired to violate the civil rights of the people in the apartment.

The settlement, reached after 12 years of court battles, is to be paid in equal shares by the federal gov-ernment, the city and the county.

The police raided the apartment at 4:45 A.M. on Dec. 4, 1969, to search for weapons. Killed were Fred Hampton, 21, deputy chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party, and Mark Clark, 22, a party leader from Peoria, Illinois. Four of the apartment's seven other occupants and two police officers

# Suit Is Settled U.S. 'Legislative Veto' Ruled Unconstitutional

By Stuart Taylor It. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Laws that empower both houses of Congress, acting together, to vetn federal agency rules have been held un-constitutional by a federal appeals

The ruling was made Friday in an unsigned opinion by eight judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. It struck down the so-called legisla-tive veto of a Federal Trade Commission rule requiring used-car dealers to disclose major defects and other information to buyers. The unanimous decision, the

first by any federal court in a twohouse veto case, left one of the Federal Trade Commission's most controversial initiatives in a state of legal limbo.

The court said that its decision "will clear the way for the rule to become effective." But the House and Senate, which are delendants in the case, are expected to appeal to the Supreme Court, and it is unlikely the rule will be enforced un-

til that appeal has been decided. Congress has attached legislative veto provisions to more than 200 laws, as a way of asserting control over regulatory agencies. But the device has been opposed by every president since Herbert Hoover.

Friday's decision extended the logic of a 104-page opinion by a three-judge panel of the same appeals court in January, in another case, holding a one-house yeto

The ruling said that the used-car veto, and the 1980 law, "violate the principles of separation of powers' and the procedures in Article 1 of the constitution for the exercise of legislative powers. That was a reference to the "presentment clause," which requires that all legislation be passed by both Houses and "presented" to the president for his signature or veto.

The importance of the appeals court decisions Friday and in January as precedents will depend on the outcome of a third case that is still pending. It is to be argued be-fore the Supreme Court on Dec. 7.

That case, on appeal from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, involves a veto by the House of a decision by the attorney general against deporting a student from enya who overstayed his visa. The Supreme Court, which has

never considered the constitutionality of a legislative veto, may rule so broadly as to determine the constitutionality or unconstitu-tionality of all such devices or it may make a more narrow decision.

Congress vetoed the used-car
rule in May by a vote of 286 to 133 in the House and 69-27 in the Sen-

### Anti-Vivisectionist Protest

The Amodated Press BRISTOL, England - Five thousand demonstrators protesting experiments on animals at Bristol University marched through the city Saturday. Police charged 43 persons with obstruction after the protesters sat down in the middle of the main street.

ways, to an experience of the second

# Reportedly Abducted in Capital The five were reported in have been abducted in separate incidents on Oct. 18, 19 and 20. There

5 Key Members of El Salvador Left

members of the political branch of El Salvador's leftist opposition were seized in the capital last week, political sources and buman may be prepared to discuss the possibility of talks with the left. The whereabouts of the five.

who were said to have been abducted by heavily armed men in civilian dress, remained unknown Friday. Relatives and buman rights groups appealed to the U.S. and Salvadoran governments to seek the release of the five men. whether they were holding the

A source familiar with the left said the five men comprised the core of the Democratic Revolutionary Front affiliates remaining in the country. Most leaders of the

Three of the five men are members of the National Revolutionary Movement, one of the more moderate elements of the Democratic Revolutionary Front. The National Revolutionary Movement was responsible for gaining support for the leftists from the Socialist Inter-

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR — Five key

ights groups bere say.

It was also the leftist group that came closest in participating in the March elections for a Constituent Assembly, although all left parties eventually decided to boyoott was some speculation that they had been seized by far-rightist paramilitary squads in response to recent reports that the government

But Salvadoran security forces have also been known to wear civilian dress when making politically sensitive arrests. On Friday, the security forces had no comment on

Most associates of the five men were reported to have gone underground and could not be located A U.S. official bere said the embassy was "checking all over the place," but that it had not succeeded in locating the five men.

The incidents recalled the seizure by rightists of more than 20 leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front in November 1980. Six of these leaders were later found murdered.

Relatives, political sources and human rights activists gave the ful-lowing identifications of the five

 Luis Menjivar of the Popular Social Christian Movement, who was said to have been abducted  Jorge Herrera, a labor leader and member of the National Revolutionary Movement, missing since

 David Elias Guadron, a labor leader and member of the National

Revolutionary Movement, also missing since Oct. 19.

• Mauricin Domenech, a member of the executive council of the National Revolutionary Movement, reported to have been ab-

ducted Oct. 19. Carlos Molina, head of the. economics department of the University of El Salvador and a leader of the lodependent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador. He was said to have been abducted Oct. 20.

A spokesman for the Democrat-Revolutionary Front in Mexico City said three additional members of the Trade Union Federation of Salvadoran Workers had also been abducted.

Far-rightist groups have become increasingly vocal recently in opposing negotiations with the left, following statements from the U.S. Embassy evincing optimism about the possibility of such talks.

On Saturday, the U.S. ambassador, Deane R. Hinton, said he was "reasonably certain" the abduc-

"reasonably certain" the abduc-tions had out been made under Salvadoran government orders.

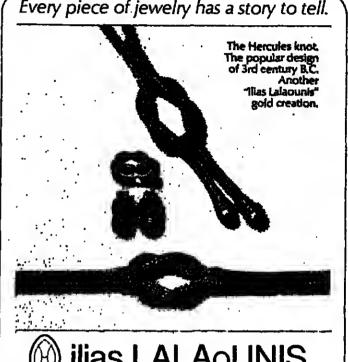
# Peace Corps Plans to Start Work in Haiti

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The Peace Corps is planning to send volun-teers to Haiti for the first time in the agency's 21-year history, ac-cording to officials of the organiza-

Luis del Rio, director of inter-American operations for the Peace Corps, said in Washington last week that he expected to go to Haiti, the hemisphere's poorest nation, early next month to complete arrangements. The project is expected to begin with about a dozen experienced volunteers who will be taught Haiti's French-based Creole language. The Haitian government, which

in the past has not wanted Peace Corps assistance, announced last month that it had decided Haiti could benefit from technical help in such areas as agriculture, re-forestation and public health.

Peace Corps officials view the change of attitude as further evidence that many nations - includ-ing some that expelled the Peace Corps and are now, officials say, hinting that it may be invited back - have come to regard it mainly as a development agency.



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# - Drug Probe Traces DeLorean-Hetrick Dealings

By Jay Mathews

LOS ANGELE that brought John Z. DeLorean, the automobile manufacturer, to jail here on cocaine charges has been traced back several years to the beginnings of his relationship with William Morgan Hetrick, a pilnt and inventor who, like Mr. DeLorean, is described as a technical genius with an appetite for money and success.

Investigators said they believed the relationship goes back much further than the alleged multimilling-dollar cocaine conspiracy for which they were arrested last week. One investigator described Mr. Hetrick, 50, as a "bona fide genius who invented an innovative braking system" for airplanes before be allegedly began ferrying large amounts of narcotics from the Caribbean.

A source close to the investigation said bank accounts and safe deposit boxes were emptied in a four-county area of Southern Cali-fornia after Mr. Hetrick was arrested Oct. 18 along with his associate Stephen Lee Arrington.

assets, which reportedly include 28 bank accounts and two Florida pleasure boats

been looking into a complex part-nership organized by Mr. De-Lorean, 57, to finance design work on the sports car on which he staked his future: the DMC-12 De-

business dealings have been so complex that the closing of his Northern Ireland auto plant by the British government may threaten the whole structure of his enterprises. Prosecutors have estimated Mr. DeLorean's personal worth at million, including \$50 million in the sports car company.

Investigators have been reluctant so far to provide many details about two key parts of the case: how Mr. DeLorean allegedly en-tered a deal to save his faltering company with profits from the sale of cocaine and bow much federal agents were involved in leading Mr. DeLorean to videotaped meet-

little too late," a source said about the Internal Revenue Service's effort to find Mr. Hetrick's extensive

An investigator said Mr. Dewith intent to distribute says his first came into contact was July II with a fort to find Mr. Hetrick's extensive with a federal informant, allegedly "confidential informant" in the The IRS also reportedly has

Associates said Mr. DeLorean's

said there was "nn question" that Mr. Hetrick flew some of the runs

from, according to investigators.

city investigators heard the name "Morgan" in connection with the

The federal investigation of Mr. Hetrick moved into high gear about May, and not long after that according to investigators, Mr. DeLorean suddenly appeared in the web of surveillance and informants set up to catch Mr. He-

The government's criminal complaint charging Mr. DeLorean with conspiracy to possess cocaine

California. On Sept. 4 in Washington's

but the participants can easily be heard and identified.

he brought cocaine from outside the United States, the price would be approximately \$25,000 per kilogram, and that it would be about 10 days before he could deliver it," an FBI affidavit said. "Hetrick also told DeLorean that be could obtain 100 kilograms of cocaine immediately from a source in San Francisco, but that the price would

Mr. DeLorean had \$1.8 million to invest, Mr. Hetrick agreed to get 100 kilograms of cocaine, and Mr. Tisa told him it would be distributed by the unnamed informant who was present Sept. 4, according to the affidavit.

# **DeLorean Motor**

DeLorean Motor Co.

Mr. Shenk said the offer to lease the plant and purchase the 1,100 cars in stock is to be considered Monday by a court-appointed re-ceiver in Britain.

volves substantial cash," Mr. Shenk told the Columbus Dispatch newspaper.
DeLorean Motor Co. has been

in receivership since January. The was arrested in Los Angeles on

en months a la contrata province de la contrata de Contrata de la contra

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Some places we just got to a Marked Rise Reported in Number

By Sheila Rule New York Times Service NEW YORK — Voluntary gencies and community groups all over New York City report marked increases in the number of persons who say they have no money for food.

In poor neighborhoods and in relatively affluent ones, adults and children are liming up in growing numbers for bags of groceries or for hot meals, according to officials for the groups. They said the growing demand is taxing their resources to the point where they sometimes run out of food.

No one compiles statistics for the entire city, but officials inter-viewed at 40 agencies that provide hot meals or packages of food in the city said they have seen a marked rise since last year in the demand for food assis-"When we talk about hunger in the city, people think we are talking about the homeless," said Donna Lawrence, director

of a referral group, the Food and Hunger Hotline. "People don't

recognize that the person next

door may not bave eaten for three days. The people who call us are desperate." Elsewhere in the metropolitan area, officials said they were seeing more people in need of food. The Center for Food Action in New Jersey, which coordinates a state emergency food network, said it was seeing appreciable in-

Of New Yorkers Seeking Food Aid In Connecticut, officials of emergency food centers and the director of the North Central Regional Infu Line, a social service referral agency for Hartford and 37 surrounding towns, re-

ported a significant increase.

Those who run the agence attributed the problem to cuts in federal food and other entitlement programs, rising unem-ployment, inflation and more stringent verification requirements for food-stamp appli-cants. Other reasons often cited were the loss or theft of public-assistance checks and errors made by city welfare centers that delayed the receipt of benefits. Officials of a city-run emer-

gency assistance unit said they had also seen increases in recent months in the demand for food. Mayor Edward Koch and the city's burnan resources administrator said they were concerned about the problem and were taking steps to alleviate it.
Social service organizations

throughout the city say that those asking for assistance are

from all ethnic groups and not just the lowest economic clases. They increasingly include the working poor who have lost supworking poor who have lost sup-plemental aid, along with those who have lost their jubs and are seeking charity for the first time. They include the homeless and those on welfare whose grants have been cut or have not kept pace with inflation. There are also the elderly, whose fixed incomes have been hard hit by the

seeking assistance in setting up a drug deal. The informant, the investigator said, later beloed put Mr. DeLorean in contact with Mr. Captain Marvin Houghton of

the Ventura city police department, 70 miles (112 kilometers) corthwest of Los Angeles, said Mr. Hetrick operated his own aircraft repair, service and transport business in the Ventura County town of Oxnard on the Pacific coast before moving to Mojave in the

In the desert, according to allegations in court, Mr. Hetrick gathered 14 to 16 aircraft that flew out of a remote airport to the southeastern United States and Colombia, bringing back to Cali-fornia 200 to 400 pounds (90 to 190 kilograms) of cocaine each time. A source close to the case

Mr. Hetrick reportedly spent at least \$225,000 on new equipment for his Morgan Aviation Co. and told acquaintances about his boats and other interests, leading some to wonder where his money came

According to Captain Houghton, Ventura city investigators were sipped off in March that snmeone was moving large amounts of money around in what was suspected to be a "laundering" operation, putting money from illegal activities into legitimate investments. After a time, he said,

"That stopped us for a while," Captain Houghton said. "We didn't know anyone named Morgan. Then we learned it was this individual's middle name, and be had this company in Mojave named after him."

U.S. Customs officials were contacted, Captain Houghton said, and "eventually we found we were working up from the bottom" while the FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration "were working down from the top. In the middle was Hetrick."

At about the same time, Mr. De-Lorean was sinking deeper into business difficulties. His sports car venture, funded with \$143 million in various kinds of support from the British government, had been turning out thousands of cars in Northern Ireland, but they piled up on the Belfast docks and at dealers in the United States as the recession hit the auto market.

Marriott Hotel in Newport Beach,

L'Enfant Plaza Hotel, according to a government affidavit filed Wednesday, Mr. DeLorean, an unnamed government informant and a DEA agent posing as a drug buyer and distributor named "John Vicenza" met to discuss importing beroin from Thailand and cocaine from South America while other federal agents secretly videotaped them. An investigator said the tape is not of the best quality,

Mr. DeLorean participated in another taped session in the Bel Air Sands Hotel in Los Angeles Sept. 20, this time with Mr. He-trick and Benedict J. Tisa, an FBI agent posing as a drug distributor and go-between, according to affi-

"Heirick told DeLorean that if

be \$50,000 per kilogram."

Mr. Tisa told Mr. Hetrick that

# Company in U.S. Offers to Purchase

COLUMBUS, Ohin — Consolidated International Inc., a huge liquidating company with head-quarters here, has offered to buy

Sol Shenk, president of Consolidated, said Saturday that he may know Monday whether his company's offer to buy DeLorean's inventory and take a 90-year lease on its plant near Belfast will be accepted, Mr. Shenk declined to reveal how much Consolidated had offered, but indicated that it was less than \$100 million.

"It's a complicated deal and in-

court receiver closed the plant Fuesday, when John Z. DeLorean

# Give the folks back home a picture of Europe and save enough on the call to paint the town.

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# Francoist Emerges as Strong Candidate

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
BARCELONA — A former top official under Franco has emerged as the leading challenger of the So-cialist candidate in Spain's general election this week.

With two-thirds of the constitutionally mandated campaign completed and the voting scheduled for Thursday, opinion polls sug-gest that the rightist Popular Alliance of Manuel Fraga Iribame, which had only nine seats in the old parliament, could gain up to

Mr. Fraga, 59, concedes privately that he has little chance of defeating the Socialist candidate, Felipe González, 40, and becoming prime minister. But he argues that he will win enough seats in Spain's lower house, the Congress. to take over as leader of the oppo-

MADRID - Four days before

elections expected to sweep the So-

cialists to power, the editor of Spain's biggest daily, El Pais, wrote Sunday that a rightist coup

was being prepared in Spain.
The editor, Juan Luis Cebrian, likened the situation to the latest

novel of the Nobel Prize winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez, "Story of an Announced Murder," where a

whole town knows a murder is

about to be committed but no one does anything to stop it. "We know a crime is being pro-

pared, we almost know where and

when and the characters of the sto-

ry. But what is being done about it? Mr. Cebrian wrote in a front-

Mr. Cebrian quoted officials as

saying they had uncovered only a minor part of an alleged plot for a military takeover on the eve of

The reactionary right wing is in such a panic at a possible Socialist

victory that it is prepared to use all legal and illegal means to prevent it. They hardly have any legal means left. They could only try to

Three colonels were charged ear-

stop the ballor," be wrote.

page editorial.

Thursday's vote.

Madrid Paper Says a Coup

Is Planned for Eve of Vote

sition. The Socialists will not be man who can ensure stability in a able to solve the country's problems, he says, and then Spain will turn to him.

Mr. Fraga's greatest liability with a majority of the electorate. and his greatest asset with a minority, is his service to the regime of Franco, whose death in 1975 led to the reintroduction of democracy in

As information minister from 1962 to 1969, he followed a repressive line, introducing a harsh press law, and as interior minister after Franco's death he opposed legaliz-ing the Communist Party.

Mr. Fraga is seen by his oppo-nents as an unreconstructed authoritarian with no real commitment to democratic government, A leading intellectual described him as "Franco without a uniform." But his backers see him as the one

lier this month with conspiracy to

rebellion in connection with the al-leged plot, and nine senior officers have been transferred to desk jobs

in remote provinces amid rumors of further coup attempts.

cist Fuerza Nueva party, told thou-sands at a rally in Madrid that coup threats were imaginary. But

in an attack on Spain's seven-year-old democracy, he said: "There can be oo solotions in this system.

Either the system disappears, or

González, who opinion polls show headed for a landslide victory, said

Saturday he is not preoccupied by the situation. But he appeared con-

cerned by predictions of a collapse of the ruling centrist party and a polarization of Spanish politics. "I

deeply regret the collapse of the Union of the Democratic Center ... a moderate and reformist right

The leader of the Union of the Democratie Center, Landelino La-

villa, said at an election rally in

that Spain oceds," he said.

The Socialist leader. Felipe

Spain disappears."

Blas Pinar, leader of the neo-fas-

country where the army remains resolutely opposed to leftist politics and where the center has col-

Many of the Socialist lender's close aides fear a coup within a year or a year and a half of a Socialist victory — and their fears are not calmed by the daily diet of plot rumors on which Spain lives.

Earlier this month, three officers were arrested on charges of planning a coup for the day before the election, Last Thursday, the Madrid newspaper ABC reported that on Tuesday night an armored col-umn approached Zarzuela Palace, the residence of King Juan Carlos

The palace's 2,500 guards were reportedly placed on alert and told to fire if the column came within 100 yards. It turned away, but no one seems to know why it was

Rival politicians do not consider Mr. Fraga an accomplice of dissi-deot generals and colonels. But they believe that he is quite willing to use the public's fear of military intervention as a tactic to persuade voters to move right, lest a victory by the left provoke action by the

Soon after the discovery of the pre-election plot, Mr. Fraga pro-vided ammunition for those who view him as, at best, a lukewarm advocate of democracy. He told Congress that politicians must un-derstand the frustrations of soldiers confronted, as he put it, by terrorism, a rising wave of public disorder and the threatened territorial breakup of Spain.

Opponents of the alliance leader said he was sending a signal to rightist officers to do what they liked, and Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo declared, "I think it's very serious when you ask for understanding for coup plotters."

Campaigning last Thursday in Catalonia, Mr. Fraga repeated the warnings be has been voicing for months. He said the Socialists would shed their moderate clothing and adopt hard-line Marxist policies when in office, told Roman Catholic voters that the Socialists would destroy the family by legalizing abortion and condon-ing divorce, and urged that terrorcorthern Spain that the country's future was at stake in preserving

Mr. Fraga tried and failed this



Manuel Fraga Iribarne

summer to form an electoral alliance with the ruling Union of the Democratic Center. It has since gone to pieces. Now Mr. Fraga says Spain must make a choice between left and right, between Mr. González and himself, and destroy the centrists in the process to make the country "governable."

His owo party, he asserts, will last for 100 years.

# FBI Seizes 5 Suspects For Attacks on Turks

and David Johnston

Las Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES - Five Armenians have been arrested by FBI agents and local law officers as suspected members of a terrorist group that has claimed respon-sibility for bombing Turkish offic-es and assassinating Turkish diplo-

The FBI released a statement Friday saying the arrests stemmed from a joint investigation with the Public Disorder Intelligence Division and the Los Angeles County

Sheriff's Department.
Four Armenians were taken into custody in Los Angeles and Orange counties, while the fifth was arrested by FBI agents and

WORLDWIDE

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Massachusetts State Police in Bos-

According to information from Boston — where the hocorary Turkish consul, Orhan R. Gunduz, was shot to death in May — Steven John Dadaian, 20, was arrested after arriving from Los Angeles

But FBI agents in Boston refused to say what explosives were confiscated or why they had believed Mr. Dadaian had had them. The Armenians arrested in California were identified as Karnig Karlos Sarkissian, 29, Viken Vasken Yacoubian, 19, Viken Archevir Sarkissian Hovsepian, 22, and Dikran Sarkis Berberian, 29.

All five, according to the state-ment by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will be charged under federal law with conspiracy, un-lawful possession of unregistered firearms and other charges.

The FBI would give no further details because the warrants had been issued in response to a scaled indictment. The arrests stemmed from investigations into bombings in the Los Angeles area since 1980,

The FBI would say only that the bombings were "directed at for-eign diplomatic establishments and claimed by a foreign-based terrorist organization in Beirut, Lebanon, the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide."

The Justice Commandos, like another group called the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, seek revenge for what they claim was the massacre of 1.5 million Armenians by the Turks in 1915. The Turkish government has

Twenty-one Turkish diplomats have been killed worldwide since 1973. It was the Justice Commandos who claimed responsibility for the assassination here Jan. 28 of a Turkish consul general, Kemal

Harry Sassounian, 19, an Ar-menian, had been arrested in that killing and charged with first-degree murder. His brother Harout, 21, had been arrested in connection with the Arikan case, but won a mistrial in May.

WORLDWIDE

ENTERTAINMENT JES 2 NIBILITABURIOS



# day after being released by kidnappers after 260 days. The industrialist was freed after his family paid the last installment of a ransom totaling 2.1 billion lire (\$1.5 million). He told the police he had been held in a cave in southern Italy.

# U.S. Nuclear Arsenals Girding for Terrorists

By Richard Halloran New York Tunes Service

WASHINGTON - The United States has started an intensive new program intended to prevent terrorists from stealing American ouclear weapons, according to offi-cials of the Defense Nuclear Agen-

The officials said that for years, security measures had been simed at protecting outlear weapons from saboteurs and cranks, rioting mobs, seizure during a political upheaval in a foreign country, or So-

viet troops trained to overrun storage sites in Europe.

"But the thing we worry most about today is the threat from a dedicated terrorist force," said Colonel C.R. Linton, director of physical security for the agency.

The Pentagon's classified Defense Guidance, the five-year plan that sets policy for the military ser-vices, reflected that concern, saying. "The existing program and ef-forts to improve the security of oulear weapons sites overseas must be sharply accelerated."

The new measures to safeguard ouclear storage sites in the United States, Western Europe, and South Korea include improving intelli-gence-gathering on terrorists by military and civilian agencies. devising better sensors to detect intruders, and, particularly, expand-ing the training of military guards at the sites.

The agency has designed a \$3million test site, to be completed oext year, at Fort McClellan, Alabarna, where military police offi-cers and troops trained to guard storage sites can be tested under realistic conditions, including live demolitions. The site, which will also be used to test new sensors, alarms, fences, lights and other de-vices, will have towers and fences that can be moved about to simulate conditions at actual storage

Colonel Lintoo and other officers said they had been informed that terrorists in Europe might have been planning to break into an undisclosed number of sites where nuclear artillery shells and other tactical weapons are stored. The officers said that the Red Brigades terrorists who kidnapped Brigadier General James L. Dozier

in Italy last December had been seeking information oo U.S. once-

ar storage sites in Europe.
"Fortunately," Colonel Linton
said, "he didn't know anything." The officers at the Defense Nu clear Agency, which assists and advises U.S. forces armed with outear weapons, said the primary danger to a nuclear storage site would come from an armed, trained and motivated band of 10 to 12 teros-ists. Units larger than that, they said, would be easier for intelligence agencies or for sensors and guards to detect. They noted that some nuclear weapons can be car-ried by a single man while others

require transport by truck. Colonel Lioton and other offi cers also said they had seen evidence in Europe that terrorist groups and members of organiza-tions opposed to nuclear weapons had begun to join forces with the theit of a nuclear weapon in mind. They said they could comment no further on this.

Besides being complex mechanisms. American ouclear weapon have built-in devices to prevent accidental explosions and to foll thieves, the officers said.

The new program to safeguard outlear depots has taken high pri ority in the various military intelli-gence services, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Burest of fovestigation, and other agencies, the officers said.

The cost of the overall program is difficult to determine, the offi-cers said, because the funds are scattered through various Amy. Navy, and Air Force operating budgets, and those of the intelligence and law enforcement agen-

As an indication, however, Colo-nel Linton said the Defense Nucle ar Agency had 56 research projects on protective devices under way this year that would cost about \$10 million, compared with eight pro-ects costing \$1 million in 1977.

Danish Firefighter Killed

The Associated Press
HELSINGOR, Denmark firefighter was killed Sunday while fighting a blaze at a candle plant is which millions of candles went up in flames, police said. The plant was destroyed.

Paris, November 29 & 30, 1982

During the past year, with two major realignments within the EMS and the unprecedented strength of the dollar, currency related risk has been more than ever a major preoccupation for corporate treasurers.

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• Robert Hormats, former Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs in the Reagan administration,

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CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM Return to: International Herald Tribune Foreign Exchange Conference 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: 747 12 65,ext, 301. Telex: 612832.

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held November 29 and 30, 1982 in Paris.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: FF3,850 or the equivalent (plus 18.6% TVA for registrations from France). Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before Nov. 12. After that date a cancellation fee of FF1,000 will be incurred. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. ☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

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# The New Bonn Team Takes to the Field, but With Few New Players

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

BONN - As a new team takes charge in Bonn, some West Germans may perhaps be forgiven if they find the contours of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's vaunted "new beginning" a hit blurry.

So many "new" people on the Kohl team are old people, so much of the "new" language is subtly shaded old language, that one has to strain to discern the pathbreakers, or hear the genomely oew ac-cents and tonalities.

West Germans put great store in stability, and when a new government takes over there is oone of the ruthless bureaucratic housecleaning that accompanies a cew administration in Washing-ton. Real-estate values in stolid Bonn uodergo oo upbeavals; interior decorators get no rush of oew business from ambidous wives just in from the provinces.

West Germao ambassadors stay securely in their posts; bureaucrats who have arrived at the coveted top level of state secretary, like the previous government spokesman. previous government spokesman, Klans Bölliog, are guaranteed cushy jobs out of the limelight or, at worst, enormous pensions if they choose to-retire. The cost of easing Social Democratic ministers and other politicians into opposition status has been \$4 million.

All of this means cootinuity, particularly in a nation where bureaucracy in oormal times is a stroog undertow on policy innova-

As the first government in West Germany's 33-year history to come to power through a midterm swap in parliameotary alliances, the Kohl team has been especially spariog in its reshuffling of senior personnel, except in the Defense and loterior ministries.

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A sign of the limits of the new team's tolerance for political hol-dovers from the old regime came last Tuesday when Horst Schulmann, a respected state secretary in the Finance Ministry and a close associate of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, was relieved of his post.

At first it appeared that Mr. Schulmann, who has wide experience in international economic affairs, would keep his job. But then Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg made the cut.

"What probably happened was that they were surprised," Mr. Schulmann said of the abrupt advent of the Kohl government, which came to power oo a parlia-mentary vote Oct. I. "They hadn't given much thought as to who would replace whom."

Aside from his cabinet, Mr. Kohl has surrounded himself with a team of advisers drawn in several instances from his days as premier of Rhineland-Palatinate. Horst Teltschik, a trusted senior legislative aide, is now io charge of security matters in the chancellor's office. and Waldemar Schrecken-berger, 53, a former law professor from Mr. Kohl's hometown of Ludwigshafen, is a key domestic

policy adviser. Another important figure in the new government is Eduard Ackermann, 53, a loogtime spokesman for the Christian Democratic group in Bundestag, who will watch over the chancellor's public

It is in the realm of foreign poli-cy that the continuity with the Schmidt government is most strik-ing. Three days after Mr. Kohl became chancellor on a no-confidence vote against Mr. Schmidt, reporters trailed off to the Foreign Mioistry for a briefing on the new

Mioistry for a briefing oo the new government's foreign policy.

There to brief them was a friendly and familiar persocality: Karl Paschke, Foreign Ministry spokesman under Mr. Schmidt and Foreign Ministry spokesman under Mr. Kohl. Mr. Paschke's immediate superior was of course back io the saddle: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher

ter Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Mr. Genscher, the architect of the change of governments and chairman of the Free Democrat Party, oow sits in the same black-leather swivel chair in parliament in which be sat for eight years as Mr. Schmidt's deputy chancellor and foreign minister. Only oow he sits next to Chancellor Kohl.

Mr. Genscher's cautious imprint was evident when Chancellor Kohl unveiled his foreign and domestic programs to the Bundestag recently. Aside from a promise to "deep-en the partnership" with the Unit-ed States, a commitment to "real detente" (as distinguished from detente) and rather strong language on Poland, Mr. Kohl's foreign pol-icy sounded strikingly like Mr. Schmidt's.

At home, Chancellor Kohl has signaled an era of belt-tightening and has tried to capture a fairly widespread consensus that the state, like its citizens, cannot long live beyood its means.

But, by stressing before the Dun-destag that he wanted to build "a society with a homan face" and that he led "a coalition of the middle," the chancellor seemed determined to prevent the Social Democrats from pinning a right-wing. Thatcherite or Reaganite label oo



Gerry Adams, third from right, walked with supporters carrying the flag of the Irish Republic after winning an assembly seat.

# Assembly Hopes Falter After Sinn Fein Gains

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Results in the elec-LONDON — Results in the elec-tion for members of a new North-ern Ireland assembly have shown unexpected strength for the Provi-sional Irish Republican Army's po-litical wing, Sinn Fein, and appear to assure that the assembly will fail as a workable fortim.

About a fourth of the vote in the election Wednesday went to repre-sentatives of Roman Catholic parties, including Sinn Fein, that are pledged to boycott the assembly. The largest number of seats were won by Protestant, pro-Briosh par-ties. But without what is called "cross-community" backing the assembly's deliberations are ex-

pected to have little effect. The assembly idea was put forth by James Prior, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland. It was Britain's sixth major attempt m a decade to establish a means for political dialogue and local authority in Northern Ireland.

Sinn Fein and the Social Demo-cratic and Labor Party, the main moderate Catholic party, had said from the outset that they would enter candidates in the election but that they would refuse to take any seats to protest Britain's role in

Northern Ireland. Britain's hope for a political breakthrough was that a substan-tial oumber of Catholic voters would reject that view by choosing caodidates committed to giving the assembly a chance.

Instead, at least five Sinn Fein members have been elected, a surprisingly strong showing in the view of many politicians. Sinn Fein, which has refused to take part in similar elections io the past, won about 10 percent of the vote and about 40 percent in Catholic areas in which its candidates faced the Social Democratic and Labor

The nonsectarian, moderate Al-

liance Party won at least eight seats and along with the Protestant unionist parties will comprise the assembly. Uoder Mr. Prior's plan the body is to have consultative and debating rights over the Brit-ish government's direct rule of the province, but no responsibility.

Britain had hoped that in time the group might attract sufficient community backing to be given legislative authority to run the

The election showed the cootinuing polarization in Northern Ire land, many political analysts said, rather than any significant new trend toward compromise. Many in Northern Ireland anticipated that ontcome and there was con-siderable sentiment that the effort had been misguided from the start.

Among those elected to the assembly were Gerry Adams, a Sinn Fein vice president, and the two main Protestant leaders, James Molyneaux, whose Official Unionist Party won the largest share of the seats, and the Rev. Ian Paisley of the more militant Democratic Unionist Party.

Threat to Hostage

Paramilitary Protestants who seized a Catholic hostage after the IRA kidnapped a Protestant soldier said they would kill the man Sunday night if the IRA did not release the soldier, a Belfast police spokesman told United Press In-

An IRA unit seized Sergeant Thomas Cochrane, 57, a part-time member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, as he drove to work Fri-day in South Armagh. The IRA said it was questioning him about "crimes against the republican

community."
Within 12 hours, the paramilitary Ulster Defense Force kid-napped Joseph Donaghan, 48, as he left a cluh oear his West Belfast



About 50,000 persons demonstrated in Frankfurt to protest planned cuts in social benefits.

# West German Workers Protest Social Cuts

BONN — Several bundred thousand union members dem-onstrated Saturday in West Germany to protest the oew gover-

ment's program of reducing social benefits to cut spending.
This program will be carried us," Ernst Breit, chairman of the 8-million-member German Fed-cration of Labor, said at a rally in Frankfurt. Similar rallies, the first of a se-

ries, were held in the Ruhr city cial benefits to cut spending,
"This program will be carried out not with us but only against open confrootation of the

union movement with Chancel-lor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrace government. About 100,000 took part in the Dortmuod rally, 50,000 in Frankfurt and 70,000 in Nuremberg to oppose the government's

# Socialist Victory Is Seen in Greece

# But Communist Vote in Municipal Runoffs Is Crucial

lenic Socialist Movement in Greece, backed in municipal elections Suoday by the Communists, appeared to be heading for over-whelming control of the country's

local governments. With more than half the votes counted, the party of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou looked close to the goal it set for itself -control of 170 of 276 municipali-

The voting took place io 140 towns in which no candidate woo an absolute majority io the first

round of balloting last Sunday. In most of the 96 towns where Socialist candidates faced the conservative New Democracy Party, people who voted Communist last Sunday apparently swuog behind the Socialists to give them comfortable victories.

The Socialists' support from those who voted Communist io the local elections came despite sharp differences oo national policy.

Mayor Dimitrios Beis of Athens, Socialist who was oeck-and-neck last week with his conservative rival. Tzannis Tzannetakis, was reelected Sunday with strong Com-

munist support.

Mr. Beis's vote rose to 55 perceot Suoday from 38 percent a week ago, suggesting that most of the 18 percent who voted for the Communists earlier had switched

to the ruling party.

In Piraeus and Salonika, the other two major cioes, Socialist candidates who had come in sec-

ond last week looked likely to win ATHENS — The ruling Pan-Hel- easy victories because of Commu-

nist support. The two rounds of voting were the first test of Greek public opin-ion since Mr. Papandreou swept the New Democracy Party out of office a year ago and formed Greece's first Socialist govern-

The Communists, and to a lesser exteot New Democracy, appeared to have benefited from a swing against the governing party io both rounds of the municipal voting. The Communist Party, which io-

creased its strength dramatically last week, appeared ready Sunday night to wio at least half the 44 towns where its candidates had got through to the runoff.

Where Communist candidates faced rightists, they benefited from a united left-wing froot, and where they faced Socialists they seemed to be attracting tactical support

from the right wing.
Supporters of the Socialists and the Communists alike hailed the results Sunday night as a victory for the left over the right, while New Democracy asserted that it increased its strength despite the united opposition from the left,

In Athens, New Democracy officials said their candidate's 45 percent showing was a big increase on the party's 34 percent performance to the city last October.

Commentators said that, whatever the final results. Mr. Baran

ever the final results, Mr. Papan-dreou's party appeared to have lost some of the overwhelming popular support it enjoyed 12 months ago.

Io the future, they said, the Socialists would have to take more account of Communist views in formulating policy, which might mean a hardening of Greece's atutudes toward the United States and NATO.

# New Delhi Struck By Major Epidemic Of Dengue Fever

New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — Health officials
report an especially virulent epidemic in the capital of dengue fever, a mosquito-borne disease that produces symptoms comparable to severe influenza.

Dr. Mahendra Dutta of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases said the epidemic, which began to develop two months ago. was the worst since 1970. Thousands of people have come down with the disease, officials say.

Dengue causes high fever, rash and aching, particularly in the joiots and the back, usually for seven to 10 days.

Dr. Dutta said a survey of 3,000 people showed that 20 percent of those interviewed had the illness. He said be could not estimate the number of cases in the capital, which has a population of 5.6 mil-

Dengue fever is transmitted to bumans by the Aedes aegypti mos-

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# Reagan's Strategic Drift

The distinctive feature of the United States' current strategic situation is that the Reagan administration has allowed U.S. relations with the Sovies Union and China to deteriorate simultaneously. This is precisely a reversal of the theory and practice of American strategic policy in the 1970s. Then the effort was to use progress with the one communist power to bring about progress, or at least to brake retrogression, with the other. Now there is improvisation and drift.

Mr. Reagan has given top priority to test-ing the notion that the Soviet Union is an intrinsically hostile power whose impulse to expand must and can be deflected by the application of American will. The plain implication is that things will have to get worse, as Moscow reacts to the U.S. challenge, before they can get better. Whether Mr. Reagan can stay this particular course is an increasingly interesting question, at home and interna-tionally. That things are indeed worse with the Soviets is not in question at all.

This administration inherited a working China policy in which relations were moving forward by degrees, and the ever-explosive Taiwan question was being, at the least, carefully tended. Mr. Reagan's special partiality to Taiwan shonk the ground. Alexander Haig, while he was secretary of state, undertook a formidable steadying effort; it cost him dearly. Now things are off track again. A few weeks ago Beijing hlamed Washington for raising "obstacles" and said it was neces-sary to ask whether the United States regarded China as a friend or an adversary - the basic question, the very question that Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter had struggled to resolve. Dotting the "i," China has reopened general political talks with the Soviet Union after three years of deep freeze.

There is no telling where these talks may go. But a Soviet-Chinese reconciliation, or simply a return to bumpy hut manageable relations on the state (but not the party) level, has been a major concern for American planners since Richard Nixon went to Beiing. Such a development would limit the United States in playing "the China card" against the Kremlin, It is not that responsible Americans have wanted to provoke Moscow and Beijing to go at each other or to stay permanently strained. But there are advantages to America in having the two of them at odds, and there would be disadvantages in having them cooperating against it.

Mr. Reagan may have his own calculus; it would be interesting to hear it. Others, however, can see his administration pushing toward a tighter clinch with Moscow on the central nuclear issues and stalling on the question of whether to make a fresh run at Beijing. In both instances, the basic hurdle is the president's visceral, undifferentiated anticommunism. It keeps him from looking hard for what comforts there might be in improv-ing relations separately with both the Soviet Union and China. It leaves him without a strategy to guide his policy.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

# **A Cuban Poet Uncaged**

Cuba has at last ended the shameful imprisonment of Armando Valladares, who has wasted in jail for 22 years for disagreeing with Fidel Castro. Mr. Valladares bas nonetheless become known abroad through his poetry. But he has been partially disabled, apparently by polyneuritis, the legacy of a starvation diet by which he was punished six years ago. His book of poems is entitled "From My Wheelchair."

Three years ago Mr. Valladares was informed that he and his family could leave Cuba, at this price, in his words: "I have to draft a letter denying my friends among intellectuals and poets abroad; I have to forbid everyone, including newspapers and organizations, to speak or write about me and my

literary works. ... I must even disavow and deny every truth they have spoken in defend-ing my situation." He did not bow. It took the intervention of France's President Mitterrand to end the 45-year-old poet's ordeal.

Ponder that: Despite a monopoly of state power, Mr. Castro has felt threatened by a caged poet. A regime that boasts of teaching Cubans to read will not let them write. Cuba has come to rival Bulgaria in the slavishness of its official culture.

Castroism's defenders too often decline to hear about the jailed dissidents and the writers who have been forced into silent exile. When dictators fear poets, there is usually much more they have to fear.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Other Opinion

### Enter Sir Anthony Parsons

Mrs. Thatcher has long had ber Foreign Office adviser of sorts, in the sense that ber personal staff has included a career diplomat on assignment. However, the formal establishment of such a post and the appointment to it of a senior retired ambassador can fairly be described as a quantum leap in this field. It plainly indicates a lack of full confidence in the guidance hitherto given her. Just as plainly, it shows that diplomacy will henceforth be embraced far more closely by the Downing Street political machine.

That this can make for friction is obvious. but Mrs. Thatcher seldom shrinks from letne sparks Hy. More perunently, she b well aware that her performance abroad has not so far matched that at home. Her trip last month to Beijing to discuss the future of Hong Kong was uncertain in both its approach and its outcome. This is the sort of broad issue of policy where the new adviser can usefully make his mark.

Another long-term strategic problem which clamors for attention is the sorry state of European-American relations. One major cause of friction was removed by last week's agreement on steel exports to the United States. Other vexed issues remain, including the dispute over the Siberian pipeline.

The underlying eause of that quarrel is that America and her European partners cannot agree on how to meet the threat of Soviet aggression, of which the Russian-sponsored military crackdown in Poland is but one manifestation. Can Britain, on this and other issues where the two shores of the Atlantie are opposed in policy, continue with her un-easy balancing act? If not, where should her main weight be placed? It is to be hoped that Mrs. Thatcher's new top-level diplomatie adviser will be free to ponder such urgent matters and not become absorbed in the minutiae, important though these are, of Brit-ain's contributions to the Market hudget. — The Sunday Telegraph (London).

# A Korean Arms Equation

The vital role of [South Korea's] armed forces in keeping the country secure and prosperous needs no elucidation; it is perceived every day through the 248-kilometer Demilitarized Zone that cuts across the Korean peninsula. The North Korean military power continues to pose a sizable threat to this republic. In many areas of weaponry. North Korea outnumbers the South by two-

to-one. This numerical superiority will be hard for us to reverse as North Korea keeps concentrating on its armed buildup. Our forces will have to fill the gap with qualitative supremacy — at least for some time ahead. The recent flying of an F-5F fighter out of our own assembly line represents the strides being attained in the steady endeavor to upgrade the armament of the forces.

The well-trained and well-armed troops ready to meet any eventuality, either full-dress attack or irregular warfare, are the primary means of preventing the unpredictable Pyongyang from miscalculating. Furthermore, they are the primary means of inducing North Korea to change course, so that the divided balves will try to resolve their problems through talks as repeatedly proposed by Scoul. The dynamics of international relations in this part of Asia adds to the already desperate need for strong defense power.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

# Re-election in Sri Lanka

The voters have given [President] Jayawardene a comfortable if not a landslide victory. This is clearly an endorsement of his pragma tist economic policies, as opposed to the poli-cy of controls and restrictions pursued by the government in previous years. The verdict also places a stamp of approval on the pro-Western tilt Mr. Jayawardene has given to Sci Lanka's broadly nonaligned foreign policy. — The Times of India (Bombay).

President Jayawardene's return to power cannot but be viewed with some apprehension in [India], given his steady steering of Sri Lanka toward the NATO bloc and away from the nonaligned world. - The Daily (Bombay).

[It was the] prospect of a stable and known government that swayed the voters, rather than any clear understanding of his economic policies since 1977, through which he has sought to Singaporize Sri Lanka.

— The Financial Express (Bombay).

The 76-year-old president can rightly claim

that [the voters] are with him and approve of his policies. Sri Lanka has taken major strides on the economic front. The rise in GNP and the fall in the rate of inflation are largely due to the Jayawardene regime's emphasis on production and productivity. The opposition's charge that be was a stooge of

the West obviously made little impact.

— The Hindustan Times (Delhi).

# OCT. 25: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

# 1907: Panic on Wall Street

PHILIP M. FOISIE

WALTER WELLS

AOBERT K. McCABE SAMUEL ABY

NEW YORK - Wall Street was again swept hy financial storms, despite efforts to avert trouble and allay the public's fears. A meet-ing of bankers resulted in the decision to supthe Trust Company of America and any other solvent trust company with all cash needed to pay every depositor. Throngs of depositors waited all night outside the doors of the Trust Company, anxious to withdraw money. Long before the opening of business a tremendous crowd thronged Wall Street. Reassuring statements were circulated among them that there was money to pay every depositor, but they, recalling similar assurances made by the Knickerbocker Trust Company officials, stubbornly remained in line,

# 1932: Jobless Frighten London

LONDON - A thousand policemen, including mounted and foot contingents and flying squads in armored cars equipped with wire-less, augmented by 150 special constables, guarded County Hall Westminster awaiting the scheduled arrival of a deputation of representatives of the unemployed, who were coming to make their demands for relief. As word was received that the delegation was approaching, sergeants burried auxiously bout, giving orders to stand firm. "Here they come!" shouted the crowd, and the deputation marched between long lines of policemen into the huilding literally swarming with "bobbies." The delegation consisted of seven men and three women.

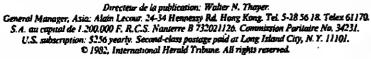
### JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUERNER, Publishe Executive Editor Ausociate Publish

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JOHANNESBURG — Unless South Africa's racial policies are fundamentally redesigned, they will eventually lead to a catastrophic racial conflict that will have serious ramifications throughout the Western world, and most especially in the United States.

Frustration is clearly festering among young blacks within South Africa. Many have already left the country to join liberation movements. Many more will do so in the future. And if a rising tide of violence engulfs both whites and blacks in South Africa—and particularly if the Soviet Union chooses to belp wage a war of liberation directly, or by proxy, against the white regime—then the United States will be conferented with a war dealers at of dilemconfronted with a very dangerous set of dilemmas in trying to decide bow to react.

Many Americans, both blacks and whites, will have intense personal feelings about the issues. Strong conflicting pressures to support one side or the other will emerge. The resulting debate could quickly mobilize African political and comprise pressures against American and economic pressures against America. It could divide the United States from its European allies. And it surely would lead to bitter and divisive debate within the United States itself. To put it bluntly, if South Africa fails to deal

and effectively with its racial problem, that failure will not only result in immense damage to its own society, it will impose heavy economic, military and political penalties on

other Western societies as well.
It seems clear that the government recognizes there is internal and external criticism of its policy. It seeks to give the impression that it is

# South Africa Threatens to Be the Middle East of the 1990s

By Robert S. McNamara

The writer, a former U.S. secretary of defense, was president of the World Bank from 1968 until he resigned in June 1981. This text is adapted from a speech he delivered on Thursday at the University of the Witswatersrand in Johannesburg.

responding to such criticism by limited reforms. But despite such actions there has been little change in the basic structure of apartheid.

The weakness of the government's program is twofold. The pace at which it addresses the pressing social and economic needs of the blacks is far too slow, and it fails to confront the issue of political participation.

Blacks are excluded from all significant

forms of participation in South Africa's political system. They have no authorized voice; they are not even allowed to join political parties containing white members. Legislative power is vested in the 177-member parliament. The House of Assembly is chosen by whites (4.8 million out of a population of 29 million) and is restricted to whites. Executive power is held by the prime minister, the leader of the majority party of the parliament. Parliament is supreme; no court may invalidate its acts. Nowhere does the South African government

begin to advance toward what former British Prime Minister Edward Heath has called the only ultimate solution, "the granting of full po-litical rights to the non-white population — a universal franchise at the national level."

What will be the reaction to the government's program? Already one sees signs of a growing though reluctant acceptance among

South African blacks and outside observers that fundamental changes will come only through revolutionary violence:

• The young blacks are increasingly chaling at inaction. An estimated 8,000 have left so far for military training abroad.

 Many older blacks, sharing the impatience of the young, are resigning themselves to the inevitability of sabotage and guerrills warfare. as necessary stimulants to change.

 The growing acceptance of violence as a tool of change has stimulated interest in radical ideologies, particularly Marxism.

Because the government continues to refuse to make any fundamental change in its racial policies, a violent explosion appears inevitable. And it is possible that the "explosion" when it occurs will be preceded or accompanied by Soviet penetration into the region.

Can one visualize a feasible alternative? I

believe that one can.

Clearly, a major element of such an alterna-

tive scenario is the program of economic reform supported by liberal South African business leaders. But although a program of economic reform is highly desirable in itself, and certainly deserving of hroader support from both South African and international business leaders, 1 do not think that it is likely to bring the necessary

political reforms fast enough.

I believe that the political issue must be confronted squarely. The South African government's view — that separate but unequal development is not inherently discriminatory, and that political participation by all persons, regardless of race or color, is totally unaccept-

able — must, I believe, change.

Now, of course, no outsider can dictate the form of an acceptable political alternative in South Africa. But it seems obvious that whatever the final formula may turn out to be, if it is to have any chance whatever of succeeding it must be part of a negotiated settlement that will do two absolutely essential things:

• It must assure the blacks full participation

in genuine political power.

• And it must protect the whites against a

winner-take all form of majority rule.

Some will object that rule by a black majority
will lower the rate of economic and social advance in South Africa for blacks and whites alike. They point to the evidence that income per capita, literacy levels and life expectancy

are all higher, on average, for blacks in South
Africa than in the nations of black Africa. They attribute the difference to the limited expen-ence of blacks with self-rule and they predict the same effect of such rule on South Africa.

They are undoubtedly correct. The colonial powers no more equipped the blacks in their colonies for self-government than South Africa has trained hers. When Zambia became independent there were 100 college graduates and 1,000 high school graduates in the entire country. And in South Africa, white

university graduates outnumber blacks 75-to-1 in proportion to population, 300-to-1.

But the fact remains: For blacks in South Africa, social and economic advance is not an

adequate substitute for political power. U.S. policy should be based on the recogni-tion that black nationalism in South Africa is a struggle whose eventual success can at most only be delayed, at immense cost, but clearly not permanently denied. Indefinite delay will only guarantee that at some point black resent-ment will erupt into widespread violence, supported by bases and arms outside the country.

The United States must make it clear to the whites of South Africa that in the face of such violence the United States will not support them against the blacks.

I recognize that South Africa's official reac-tion to such a position might well be to termi-nate its exports of the four key minerals it now supplies to the West: chromium, manganese, vanadium and platinum. These materials are essential to Western industry and defense.

In anticipation of such retaliatory action, the United States and the other Western nations should begin now to increase their stockpiles, to develop alternative sources of supply and to prepare contingency plans to share such limited supplies as would be available. Such a program would minimize the impact on the West of potential denial of these minerals.

The final battle lines have not yet been drawn in South Africa. Fundamental political change, without prolonged large-scale violence. is still possible. But time is running short, and the options are running out.

If what is left of the 1980s does not witness

real movement toward sharing of political power — and the new South African constitutional proposals do not appear to provide for such power sharing — then South Africa may, and I believe will, become as great a threat to the peace of the world in the 1990s as the Middle East is today. In the matter at hand, to fail. to act wisely now is only to ensure having to act desperately later. The New York Times.

# **Turkey: How to Secure** Workable Democracy

By Kenan Evren

The following comment by General Kenan Evren, Turkey's head of state, was written for the International Herald Tribune.

A NKARA — The new Turkish constitution will be submitted to the people's approval on Nov. 7. For nearly half a century the Turkish nation has resolutely maintained a determined struggle to establish firmly a viable democratic regime. Serious difficulties have been encountered during these long years of struggle. None of these difficulties, bowever, has shaken the faith of the Turkish

nation in democracy.
Our efforts have always been dination unitedly believes. The proposed new constitution symbolizes this sincere belief and desire. The differences between the new

constitution and the constitution of 1961 can be summarized as follows. The new constitution, which does not deny any of the classical liberties, amplifies social rights and freedoms and thus will provide every citizen with peace and tranquillity.

It strengthens the state by furnishing its organs with the necessary authority, and by delineating their areas of duty and responsibility in a more correct manner. The parliamentary regime is thus reinforced and the institutions and procedures of democracy, which is undoubtedly the most virtuous form of government, have been rendered more viable.

None of the human rights and freedoms stipulated in international declarations and treaties has been omitted in the new constitution. Social rights and freedoms have been not only reinforced by enlarging their scope but have been clearly identified as the duties of the state.

All the classical rights and duties are under the guarantee and protection of the strictly independent juridi-cal organs. The only freedom not embodied in the new constitution is the freedom to destroy freedoms. Like all free democratic countries, we, too, refuse such a contradiction. We do not accept that a freedom can be invoked to eliminate other freedoms.

The supervision by the administrative authorities over the excercise of freedoms by individuals does not entail the use of an absolute and arbitrary power. Not only does the right of appeal against administrative au-thorities exist, but in addition these authorizies themselves are obliged to submit promptly to the juridical or-gans any decisions they may take with regard to freedoms. The administration is not entitled to apply any sanctions that lead to the restriction of individual liberties.

Our new constitution thus clarifies the duties and powers of the state organs. This elarity brought to the excercise of powers and duties by the state in itself reinforces the state. The sole purpose of the powers in-

vested in the president and the council of ministers under the new constitution is to enable the executive branch of the government, which was rendered powerless by the 1961 constitution, to function efficiently and purposefully in the light of the broad range of services expected from it as in every country. One can hardly suggest that the state truly exists in a country where the executive branch of the government is deprived of the means to take initiative.
In this respect, it should be pointed

out that under the new constitution the judiciary continues to maintain its independence of the executive. The fact that some of the supreme judges are to be appointed by the president, from among candidates nominated by the institutions to which they belong, cannot be interpreted as a practice damaging the independence of the judiciary, particu-

larly in view of the impossibility of dismissing these judges from their ap-pointed posts. It is a known fact that in the oldest and strongest democracies, presidents exercise broader pow-

ers over the judiciary. I have no doubt that the temporary ban on political activities imposed on former party leaders and members of central executive committees will be deemed a reasonable measure.

These former politicians who held high political offices not only failed rected at firmly establishing democra-cy, in the virtues of which the whole sures to prevent the situation that prompted the armed forces' intervention on Sept. 12, 1980, but also failed for months to elect a president. These politicians paralyzed the parliament and allowed the country to fall into the hands of anarchists. They are therefore living under a weight of guilt which cannot be removed.

We are striving to establish a healthy democratic regime in Turkey. It is absolutely necessary to keep these politicians who managed to derail our democracy twice — in 1971 and 1980 — out of active political life during the process of re-establishing democracy, so as to ensure the laying of foundations for the new era. It. goes without saying that such persons determined their own fate through their own irresponsible attitudes, which cannot be condoned.

In summary, we can say that the new constitution, which adopts and is based on the democratic parliamentary system, aims at preventing subversive and separatist activities designed to break up the country and establish the rule of one social class or group. The new constitution therefore aims to endow the nation and the state with the necessary means of guaranteeing security, so as to prevent the country from experiencing once again the circumstances that prevailed prior to Sept. 12, 1980.

# In Palestine: Room for Debate? By Mohammad Tarbush

The writer is an investment bank-

PARIS — If brute force is not to be the only rule in the Middle East, and if dialogue is ever to have its chance, then care will have to be

"World history is nothing but noise, noise of arms and of advancing ideas. Men must put noise to use." Today, in 1982, a Palestinian may be excused for judging that Israeli propagandists bave had their

way for too long.
Writing on this page on Oct. 14, a member of the Knesset, Geula Coben, continued to talk about. Palestine as if its people did not and do not exist. It is legitimate to question the good faith behind such language, and the willingness to coexist peacefully with us.

Palestinian presence does not begin in the 7th century with Hijazi tribesmen subjugating the land of Israel, as the Zionist line pretends, but that it goes back to 3000 B.C. and the Canaanites, the first known settlers in Palestine.

 It was not Arabs but Romans who in 135 A.D. destroyed Jerusalem and killed or deported most of the Jews. And when Zionist immigrants started arriving in Palestine at the beginning of the present century, the country had a population of 700,000 owning 98 percent of the land.

 So soon after the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut last month, to dismiss the 1948 Israeli massacre of Palestinians at Deir Yassin as a battle" is a loud distortion of the documented truth. A member of the British investigating team, Richard Catling, reported that "sexual atrocities were committed by the attacking Jews; many young girls were raped and later slaughtered." Erskine Childers told in The Spectator how captured villagers were "paraded through Jew-ish quarters of Jerusalem to be spat upon, then released to tell their kin Mrs. Cohen justified the raid on the village of Deir Yassin hy "too

er based in Paris and a commen-tator on Middle East issues. taken with language. It is high time, Theodor Herzl, the father of modern Zionism, wrote in 1895, many violent attacks on Jews." In-

deed there had been attacks. The context may be recalled. When Zionist immigrants arrived to create a Jewish state in a country where Jewish ownership of land was a mere 2 percent in 1918, their

presence posed a real threat to the inhabitants. The process of settle-ment was characterized from the start by racial exclusivity. Moshe Menuhin, father of the violinist. Yehndi, wrote that he could not stomach the daily preaching of 'our nation, our country, our birthplace by our byper-nationalistic, goyim-hating, Zionist

Hebrew teachers. Not one of the students at the Gymnesia Herzlin was born in Arab Palestine. We all came to Palestine from Russia, Poland, Romania, Galicia, et cetera. The hatred and contempt [for] goyim — Arabs, in our case — was irrational and inhuman."

The Palestinians had no place in Zionist plans. David Ben-Gurion said that "Israel is the country of the Jews and only of the Jews." Such words were systematically translated into deeds. In 1948, when the Deir Yassin massacre sent terrified civilians

fleeing in the naive belief that they

would return to their homes and lands at the end of the hostilities. Jewish ownership of what is now Israel was still only 5.6 percent. But of the 370 kibbutzim and other set-tlements established between 1948 and 1953, 350 are on the sites of destroyed Arab villages, including Beit-Natif, my birthplace. If, as one still hears elaimed, destruction, expulsion or oppression

of Palestinians were not Zionist ms, questions suggest themselves for honest debate.

Why are the emergency and de-fense laws of 1945 and 1949 still in force, giving the state the right to detain civilians for any reason

whatsoever for an unlimited peri-od without trial and to expel them from the country and destroy or confiscate their property?

Why has Israel not needed the United Nations, which since 1948 has called for the repatriation of Palestinian refugees?
Why were 18,000 Palestinian homes destroyed during the first seven years of Israel's occupation of the West Bank?

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Why was the water supply sys-tematically expropriated from Palestinian farmers so that by 1974, 50 percent of the cultivated land in the Jewish sector was irrigated, compared to 5 percent of the cultivated

land in the Arab sector? Why, 20 years after the creation of Israel, did 45 percent of the Pal-estinian population still not have access to electricity, when no Jew ish settlement was without it?

Why do Palestinian workers receive less than half the pay of Jews for the same work?

Why is a Jew from anywhere entitled to Israeli citizenship and residence, when my compatriots and I, whose ancestors inhabited Palestine for centuries, cannot share in that fundamental privilege?

Can Palestinians be blamed for not having welcomed the arriving Zionists in their land?

Today there are more than 4 million of us dispersed around the world, active in all walks of life. We will not simply disappear. For bet-ter or for worse, then, our destiny been interlocked with that of the Israelis, and the continuing conflict is of concern to all.

Many of us are willing to let bygones be bygones, and advocate the effective partition of Palestine between Jews and Palestinians.

But perhaps in their very reasonableness these moderate voices are the main threat to extremist Israeli politicians, who thus try to drown them out with distorted versions of history. It is the responsibility of friends of both sides to prevent that tactic from succeeding.

International Herald Tribuna

# Reagan on Grain Is 'Blatantly Political,' and 'Also a Joke'

WASHINGTON — It would be bard to imagine anything more blatantly political than President Reagan's declaration that be is will-ing to sell to Moscow and guarantee delivery of up to 23 million metric

tons of American wheat and corn.
"It's also a joke," says a Washington agriculture consultant, John A. Schnittker, of the grain proposal. The Russians have an agreement now to buy up to 8 million tons of U.S. grain in the year that began Oct. 1. They don't need anything like 23 million tons from the United States — although American farmers, facing a 50-million-ton surplus over normal carry-over, would love to unload oo the Russians or anyone else.

As the grain markets read it, says Mr. Schnittker, who was undersecretary of agriculture in the Johnson administration, the Russians will buy a total of about 35 million tons of grain this season, and they will get most of that from producers other than the United States. Since the Carter grain embargo of January 1980 proved that the United States is not a reliable partner, the Russians regard it only

as a residual supplier. In response to Mr. Reagan's Cold War tactics, Mr. Schnittker says, grain sellers dealing with the Soviet Union see "a new militancy" vis-a-vis the United States. For example, the Soviets are examining American cargoes more closely than before to check quality standards.

Thus the "guarantee" offered by

Mr. Reagan that there would be no

disruption in delivery of all 23 mil-

lion tons if the Soviets buy that much

in November and ship it within six months appears to be sheer politics. As Mr. Reagan bustled the Midwest farm belt for November votes, he dangled this and other purported goodies as evidence of the help his administration is extending to farmers and their families.

Although it amounts to an empty

promise, the idea that the president would offer a version of "contract sanctity" for grain sales to the Russians drives Europeans up the wall. Mr. Reagan's now familiar-rationalization of the contradiction between his policy on the Siberia-to-Europe pipeline and his grain policy is

that sales of natural gas to Europe

By Hobart Rowen through the pipeline will add to the Russians' hard currency reserves, while the U.S. sale of grain acts as a drain on currency reserves.

Economist Jan Vanous demolished

this argument in a recent article (IHT. Oct. 19) when he pointed out that the Soviets save vast sums of hard cash by huying grain cheaper from highly productive Western farmers than it would cost to produce it themselves on inefficient Soviet farms, thus enabling the Soviet economy to meet other production priorities, including guns and tanks.
Lately, the Reagan administration

has been touting an additional reason to justify its anti-pipeline stand: the reported use of "slave labor." Not

only are the Soviets using prisoners of their own to build the pipeline, ar-cording to reports cited by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, they are using anti-communist South Viet-uances. Using hot Soviet University of the University of the Soviet University of the University of th

Soviet Union by Vietnam. However, the administration has carefully kept references to slave la-bor out of Mr. Reagan's own speech es, which suggests that they do not have the rumors well enough pinned down. And if the administration which can turn its cheek to human rights violations in certain other parts of the globe — is offended sufficient by the Soviets' use of enforced labor, is that not a good reason to be cutting off grain shipments, as well as

supplies for the pipeline? The Washington Past.

# LETTER TO THE EDITOR

# Turkish Perspective

Regarding "Supporting Repression in Turkey" (IHT, Oct. 16-17): The article hy Jeri Laber, executive

director of Helsinki watch, on alleged repression in Turkey is a typical dis-tortion of facts by a typical knee-jerk liberal. Without a historical perspective of the events that brought Turkey to the brink of civil war before Sept. 12, 1980, when the armed forces intervened with the support of the vast majority of the Turkish people, Mr. Laber's account of the current state of affairs is at best lopsided.

As an independent Turkish journalist, I put to Mr. Laber and his likes this question: Where were you when the most sacred and fundamental human right of the Turkish people, the right to live, was being so brutally violated by the terrorists and instigators whom you are striving to defend so righteously? I do not recall Mr. Laber or any of his associates, or Amnesty International, raising their voices to defend the victims of terror at that time. Since they were in default

then, their objectivity is suspect. I am not going to attempt a detailed refutation of the gross exag-

gerations contained in Mr. Laber's article. It is no secret that the Purkish government has indeed undertaken to eradicate terrorism and punish the culprits, with the full approval of the Turkish people, but this is done through independent courts.

To equate the situation in Turkiy

with that in Poland is a gross injustice to the Turkish people. While repression in Poland is getting worse avery day. Turks are getting ready to role for a new constitution that will surely usher in a new era of democracy.

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# 9908 U.S. Arms Buildup Worries Europe but Survey Shows No Damage to Alliance

# **How Poll Was Conducted** In U.S., Western Europe

The International Herald Tribune-Atlantic Institute Poli attempts for the first time to measure public attitudes on key international issues simultaneously in both the United States and in several West European countries.

To achieve this, the same questions were asked in all eight countries - Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United States and West Germany - during the last two weeks of September. Polling samples consisted of a cross section of adults, with national samples ranging from 900 to 1,350 people.

Interviewing was done by Louis Harris International through its

offices in each country. The results were collated by Louis Harris France, whose director, Roland Cayrol, helped frame the survey.

The results appear as percentages of the respondents who selected each answer. In some cases, multiple responses were possible. The questions, which were developed by the International Herald Tribune and the Atlantic Institute, were phrased with an eye to bringing out varying views in different countries, particularly

The object was to find out whether public opinion shares the assumptions about trans-Atlantic relations that underlie recent public policy disputes about East-West relations, the competition for resources between defense and welfare, and cooperation

The emphasis in this survey was on security problems, particularly questions of leadership and burden-sharing in the Western

The Atlantic Institute for International Affairs is a private, independent research center in Paris. More than 95 percent of its annual budget comes from private foundations.

Other organizations that helped finance the survey were the German Marshall Fund and the Commission of the European Community.

The survey was also supported by several European newspapers that contributed funds to the project and are also publishing the poll's findings. They are: The Financial Times in London, Le Matin in Paris, Il Sole-24 Ore in Milan, NRC-Handelsblad in the Netherlands, Aftenposten in Oslo, El Pais in Madrid and the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

(Continued from Page 1)
bordering Warsaw Pact territory.
The U.S. level of response (27 perIn Britain, the biggest contrasts

criticized "U.S. aggressive policies inflation, was the other main domestic worry.

Nuclear weapons emerged as a ment of security. U.S. Soviet con-

cent), was weak, but it still ranked as a top item of concern.

The anti-American exceptions

The anti-American exceptions

were France and Spain. Nearly half of the French singled out U.S. economic pobcy, including high interest rates and the strong dollar. as the main threat to international stability. Spaniards were worried most about growing U.S. power.

Overall, Europeans, while generally sharing the worry over Soviet militarism, consistently identified U.S. policies as the second most dangerous source of instability. The U.S. military buildup was the second-ranked worry in Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Norway. Anti-Soviet policies by the United States was the second-ranked worry in Italy.

Tup professional groups in the United States express stronger criticism of European neutralism (23 percent among upper management compared with 14 percent among hlue-collar workers) and worry more about Soviet influence (30 percent compared with 17 per-

Without comparative data from earlier polls, there was nn proof that the support of better educated, professional-class Americans for cooperation with Europe was dwindling. In the Tribune-Atlantic Institute poll, 40 percent favored this support. Other polls have suggested that this support is declin-

ing. Similarly in Western Europe, better educated, more influential West Germans were more critical of U.S. policies than others (44 percent compared to 24 percent

In Britain, the biggest contrasts members about the Soviet arms buildup (41 percent to 27 percent).

Members of Britain's new Social

Democratio-Liberal alliance, while
staunchly pro-NATO, led all groups in worry about U.S. anti-Soviet policies (31 percent, just be-

hind the Soviet arms buildup). The poll also suggested that European countries are divided on many issues. While France, Italy, Spain and West Germany supported greater European economic unity. Britain and Norway both had negative reactions to the Common Market. Nor was there significant support for greater European defense cooperation.

The eight-nation poll involved asking the following questinns of a cross section of people in each country:

Which of the following are your greatest concerns for yourself and your country today?

The pattern of responses showed much greater concern over every-day problems than over strategic

Unemployment led in all countries except Italy, where crime was equally troublesome. Regardless of age, occupation or political affiliation, an overwhelming majority of men and women listed unemployment as their main concern. Least worried were the Norwegians (50 percent) and Americans (42 per-

Crime, followed at a distance by

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serious worry in Britain, the Netherlands and Norway. The threat of war, apparently a related concern, ranked high in France. Britain, Norway, Spain and Italy.

Concern about inadequate defense was low everywhere, apparently reflecting a feeling among most people that they were protected from military attack.

Poor political leadership and the energy crisis were not major con-cerns anywhere. Excessive government spending was a problem only in West Germany.

Which of the following are most responsible for international ten-

The Soviet military buildup led in all countries except France and Spain. It was listed as a worry by percent of the Norwegians and also was cited by West Germans (55 percent), Dutch (38 percent), Italians (37 percent), British (33 percent) and Americans (27 per-

Despite the anti-nuclear protest movements in all these European countries, Soviet military policies were a major worry of more than one-third of the people.

U.S. military policies, nr U.S. aggressive policies toward the Soviet Union" or "superpower activi-ties in the Third World" were ranked as the second higgest worry in every country except the United

Nearly half of the French singled out U.S. economic policy, specifically interest rates, as the big-gest concern. But U.S. economic policies were listed as only a minor

In Spain, U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union, U.S. military policy and superpower activities in the Third World were the top wor-

concern in other European coun-

Insufficient European unity did not appear to cause much concern. and worries about European nontralism or pacifism were totally rejected. In the United States, less than 20 percent of Americans included these points in their lists of

Which of the following are most important to Western security? Americans and West Germans

by big margins and Britain by a small one stressed effective U.S.-European cooperation, making it the most popular policy option. For example, 36 percent of Americans cited it while only 25 percent listed continued dialogue with the Soviet Union, the next most popular goal. Strengthened European eco-

nomic unity was favored by the French, Spanish and Italians; all three countries benefit substantially (or expect to, in the case of Spain) from Common Market sub-

An unexpectedly strong minori-ty in the United States joined Eu-

ment of security. U.S.-Soviet contacts — a version of détente seems to have more support in the United States, where it was the second-ranked item, than in Europe, where it rarely ranked above

fifth place in national lists of stabi-

lizing developments. Is the United States shouldering its fair share of the burden of Western security?

"Too much," replied 66 percent of the Americans.

"About the right amount," said most of the Europeans, with the breakdown as follows: West Germans, 61 percent; Britons, 33 percent; Norwegians, 57 percent; Dutch, 47 percent; and Italians, 40 percent

Most Spaniards agreed that the U.S. role was disproportionate. More than one-third of the French had nn opinion, but leftists said that the United States was doing too much.

Is Western Europe shouldering Western security?

"Not enough," replied 68 percent of the Americans.

Most Europeans replied "about the right amount." In West Germany, this represented 59 percent, in Norway 58 percent, and in the Netherlands 51 percent. A pair of European countries agreed with the U.S. view of urging Europe to dn more for the alliance; they were

(42 percent). In Spain, 38 percent said Western Europe was doing too much for Western defense.

France (36 percent) and Britain

How would you describe the U.S. role on behalf of Western inter-

West Germans had the most positive reaction; they led all countries in describing it as "essential" (46 percent), followed by Norway,

the Netherlands and haly.

In most countries, the second most frequently used description of U.S. policy was "mterfering." In the Netherlands, 30 percent used this term, in France 22 percent, followed by Italy, Britain and Nor-

way - and even the United States. The preferred term of Americans for U.S. policy in Europe was inconsistent." More than a quarter of the Americans used this term, making them more critical of U.S. policy in this respect than Eu-

How would you describe the Enropean role on behalf of Western interests?

Americans were the most critical: 24 percent labeled European behavior "inconsistent" and "insufficient."

The Britons, French, Italians and Spanish agreed that the European role was "insufficient." West Germans, the Dutch and Norwegians deemed Europe's role to be "essential," while only 9 percent of the Americans thought so.

### The table shows national averages and breakdown or percentages of people in each political party, who listed leach them. Western Eure Western Eure switnued contravet Union BRITAIN 24 25 22 16 19 21 22 13 18 23 23 12 16 19 28 17 19 Conservatives 33 21 21 Labor Party 20 23 16 19 24 22 FRANCE .. 18 25 27 42 15 37 21 17 14 33 32 25 51 14 Communists Socialists 32 44 16 21 40 Giscordist Neo-Gaullists 41 21 46 15 29 13 15. 27 16 30 16 23 29 TALY . 10 16 33 29 25 Communists 18 Socialists 19 41 19 43 43 14 30 Centrist parties 48 17 23 Christian Democrats 23 21 17 20 22 49 10 NETHERLANDS **Christian Democrats** 28 11 20 23 Labor Party 25 53 Liberals 36 30 20 18 23 24 46 Democrats 66 20 28 24 19 14 28 34 NORWAY ' 5 17 29 Labor 25 16 33 30 **Progress** 27 Christian Democra 37 14 17 14 35 59 43 Left Socielist 6 5 7 12 22 44 12 21 16 SPAIN . 27 43 20 28 28 48 17 23 Left, extreme left Center left 18 23 53 24 22 38 Center right 14 21 Right, extreme right 5 21 25 UNITED STATES 21 35 25 20 25 21 24 13 37 23 22 27 19 Republican 22 20 34 26 22 41 27 20 25 23 24 19 25 23 25 Democrat Independent 10 WEST GERMANY . 37 53 21 35 33 36 26

QUESTION: Which of the following are most

important to Western security?

### 34 52 26 29 36 29 26 39 60 32 38 27 43 18 Free Democrats \* These percentages are to be interpreted with caution be

Ismat Sadat Probe to Take a Month

Christian Democrat Christian Societist

Social Democrats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CAIRO - An investigation into the business activities of Ismat Sadat, brother of Anwar Sadat, will take a month, an official at the prosecutor-

62 17

general's office said Sunday.

He denied a report published by the semi-official newspaper Al Abram that Ismat Sadat, his four wives and children would be tried before a special court in mid-December. Property of Mr. Sadat, 57, his wives and 15 children was impounded Oct. 20 pending the outcome of

The prosecutor general said when the property was seized that Mr. Sadat was accused of "committing acts which harmed the country's economy and corrupted its political life, amassing a fortune by usurping state-owned property.

# th Vision to produce the Vision to Produce t

the room while PARIS - Revealing patterns of tratter d boat national response emerged from Mary the poll.

U.S. public opinion also appears to be unique in its homogeneity. In breaking down replies by sex, oc-cupation and political party, there were few wide disparines, suggesting that Americans tend to form a cohesive body of opinion.

By contrast, European views vary sharply with professional category and, above all, party affilia-

on the authorization In the United States, the only significant variations show up when answers are broken down by age group. Americans aged 25 to 34, for example, emerge as more liberal than older or younger groups. They are less worried about crime or excessive govern-2 ment spending than their elders, but they worry more about the threat of war and about Soviet and

U.S. military policies.
In general, bowever, the poll disclosed a discernible "American opinion" overriding all affiliations and categories.
European opinion, on the other

hand, polarizes strongly by politi-cal party and by social category, which often overlap. an leftist groups take a more tolerant view of the Soviet Union than other political groups do. ln-

military buildnp worries 30 percent of neo-Gaullists, 24 percent of Giscardists, 18 percent of Socialists and 13 percent of Commn-

cardists, 21 percent of Socialists and 14 percent of Communists.

Similar left-right contrasts emerged in Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway. In Britain, a third of Conservatives worry about the extension of Soviet influence compared to 9 percent of Labor-

Characteristically in West Germany, the poll indicated that 62 percent of the Christian Democrats favored cooperation with the United States, compared with 52 percent of Social Democrats. A third of the Socialists worried about "U.S. aggressive policies," compared with a fifth of Christian

Nearly half of West Germany's Christian Democrats seek military balance with the Soviet Union, compared with one-third of the Socialists. The Free Democrats, which grouped other small parties, spoke out against both super-

States, party affiliation did not sig-nificantly change views on East-West questions. The Soviet mili-tary buildup was the leading viet military buildup, lack of Euro-

source of international tension for pean unity and U.S. military

operation is sought by 41 percent of Giscardists, 21 percent of Socialists by significant margins.

The exceptions were West Germany, where small parties showed the strongest preference and Socialists reacted sluggishly, apparently because they were skeptical about the realistic prospects for disarmament. Britain showed a similar pattern

of skepticism about arms control on the left. The reactions of Americans varied little by party. The issue over which Socialists usually broke ranks with Communists was the support by Socialists

The level of concern about security issues varied widely from country to country, as shown positively in the frequency of responses and negatively in the number of "don't knows."

way, are much more concerned licized recent political differences than any other nationality, per- and a greater degree of disenchanthaps because of their country's ment among better educated, pro-

Germans worry about internation-

all political groups; 30 percent of growth. No other nation listed Republicans, 27 percent of Demo-crats and 27 percent of independ-as a cause of concern to as much as one-third of its people.

country where people were willing to answer a long questionnaire by telephone. But U.S. concerns except for a feeling that Europe was not paying its way in defense

lacked the strong focus of West
Germany on East-West tensions or France on the role of the dollar. Overall, the least responsive

were the French, and particularly French women, who consistently led all countries in rates of "no opinion." Pollsters said that French opinion has traditionally shown a low interest in foreign af-. fairs.

Throughout the poll, there were noteworthy similarities between the replies from France and Spain and to a lesser degree Italy. This pattern suggests a community of interests and views among southern European countries.

The United States and West West Germans, rated in this Germany, despite their highly pub-More than one-third of West responded strikingly in consistently stressing the need for Western

# U.S. Aide Offers Alternative to Social Security

منا نهر برد ار By Spencer Rich 1.0 Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - In a book published last week, a White House policy adviser says the Social Security system should he dis-mantled and replaced by compulsory private insurance and indivi-

a Joke

dually held bank retirement plans. The author, Peter J. Ferrara, is an adviser in the Office of Policy Development. He argues that channeling the money into the private economy through insurance and the plans, known as Individual Retirement Accounts, would belp stimulate investment and econom-

ic growth. By enlarging the economy in that fashion, he says, an individual's income at retirement age would be far larger than the amount one can now expect from

Social Security. The White House was quick to rara wrote two years ago, was in preparation when he joined the White House staff.

Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Ferrara played a major role

terview with Mr. Ferrara. Mr. Ferrara's views were first expressed in a book, "Social Secur-The Inherent Contradiction,

Kevin Hopkins, a spokesman for the Office of Policy Develop-ment, said that before Mr. Ferrara joined that office as a senior policy adviser, he worked as a special policy assistant at the Department of

in drafting one of the president's enterprise zone proposals to belp revive impoverished and minority neighborhoods, Mr. Hopkins added. He declined to arrange an in-

published by the Cato Institute. The Heritage Foundation pubd a shorter version on Sept. 10 called "Social Security Reform."

called "Social Security: Averting the Crisis.

The key to Mr. Ferrara's system is the assumption that it would stimulate the economy so much that people would retire with more money from the Individual Retirement Accounts than they could have gotten from Social Security.

Calculations of this type, however, have been challenged by economists on grounds that too high a real rate of interest is assumed, that there is no assurance that an

In the book, Mr. Ferrara argues that the current Social Security system of payroll deductions robs the economy of needed invest-

other Cambodians in a string of

villages and unofficial refugee camps along the border — settle-

ments that like O Smach, often

harbor Cambodian insurgents pre-

Such fears have grown as the dry

season has approached. By next

month, and certainly by Decem-

ber, the firm roads that favor

tanks, trucks and heavy artillery

are expected to allow the Viet-

namese to stage attacks, as they did last year, on positions beld by

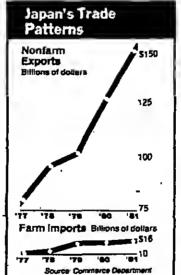
pared to fight the Vietnamese.

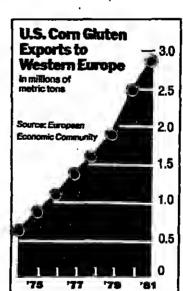
the book do not represent White House policy, and that the book, based on an earlier one Mr. Fer
Another presentation of the author's views is contained in the formula for calculating the initial book published by Cato last week, benefits of persons ready to retire be changed eventually to reduce the amount they would receive.

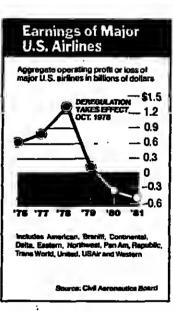
He also suggests that such Social Security programs as benefits for dependents and payment of in-creased benefits to low-income recipients eventually be removed and handled through welfare pro-

His basic proposal, however, is that Social Security be phased out and that younger workers be re-quired to set aside a portion of individual will choose the right their income perhaps equivalent stocks, and that the market as a to what they would otherwise pay whole might end up failing to keep in Social Security taxes, to only up with inflation, as has been the surance, stocks, bonds and Individual Retirement Accounts. The insurance protection and retirement savings would be substitutes for Social Security retirement, survivor, disability and Medicare ben-

# Timely Business News Is Our Stock & Trade:







# Many Cambodian Refugees Leaving Thailand Inspired by Sihanouk and Bored With Camp Life, They Head Home

By Colin Campbell New York Times Service

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand - At a bamboo temple in a Cambodian refugee camp north of here, a man in his 50s waited with six other members of his family to be taken by Thai soldiers to a village on the Cambodian side of the

The refugee, who had been in the camp, Khao I Dang, since 1979, had decided to follow the example of many other refugees and move from Khao 1 Dang across the border to a Cambodian village He had decided on the step after bearing Prince Norodom Shanouk, the former Cambodian

ruler, speak movingly, in a visit to Khao I Dang in July, of reclaiming Cambodia Irom Vietnamese domination. The man seemed happy to be going back to his own country. The village the refugee was headed for, a cluster of settlements Direction of Smach, is now known as Sihanoukville, and it is the headquarters of an insurgent action, known as the National Army, that is loyal to the prince.
While he was head of state from
1960 to 1970, the prince had given

ion's main seaport, since then re-A monk at the temple provided favorable picture of conditions at

he name Sihanoukville to the na-

the new Sihanoukville, saying he had been there several times, actual the safety of an estimated 300,000 companying elderly refugees. He said it was easy to grow rice there, that corn, pumpkins, eggplants and bananas were also being planted and that new houses were being

outside the temple said he bad heard it was difficult to grow rice at Sihanoukville. Yes, he said, as many as 15,000 people had decided to go to O Smach after Prince Sihanouk's visit. But their numbers are now trailing off, he added, and thousands have changed their

ville, where about 14,000 people are now said to live. He said that tions, tedium; quarrels and con-

village has been hit even during the rainy season by 130 Vietnamese Western diplomats and aid officials have also expressed concern over the safety of the people at

But a Cambodian encountered

The Cambodian said that about 6,000 refugees had made the trip from Khao I Dang to Sihanoukthose who had left Khao I Dang had done so because they had grown sick of the camp's restric-

He also said he had heard that at Sihanoukville the new settlers were prohibited from cutting down big trees, which help conceal the village from Vietnamese spotter planes. Worst of all, he said, the

Chinese Defector To Go to Taiwan

SEOUL - South Korea will allow a Chinese pilot who defected in his MiG-19 to go to Taiwan, the Foreign Ministry has announced. A ministry spokesman said Saturday that the government had not yet decided what to do with the plane but added that the matter would be handled in accordance

The spokesman said the Chinese pilot, identified only as Mr. Oh, 25, requested political asylum in Taiwan after landing Oct. 16 near

Control of the second s

with established international

thousands of anti-Vietnamese troops.

Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, said in Paris recently that he did not expect that Vietnam would launch an offensive in the dry season. But, be said, no one could know what Vietnam's enemies would do.

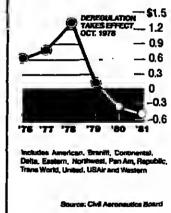
Those enemies include about 30,000 guerrillas of the deposed Pol Pot regime, 5,000 troops of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front and perhaps 3,000 members of Prince Sihanouk's military faction.

Despite the denial by the Mr. Thach, Thai and American intelligence sources say they believe the Vietnamese are planning a dry season offensive.

The informants say the Vietnamese have added new T-54 tanks, 130mm artillery pieces and a light, advanced model of the AK-47 assault rifle to their stock of arms in Cambodia. The Vietnamese also reportedly did not withdraw troops, as they an-nounced they would last summer, but are merely said to have retired some units and sent in fresh ones.

Tremors Shake Umbria

I laked Press Interactional PERUGIA, Italy - A series of mild earth tremors rocked the central Italian Umbria region duting



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# AMERICAN FASHION







THE AMERICAN LOOK

A sample of American design in recent years: from left, an asymmetrical snap trench coat from Bill Blass, sportswear for men from Ralph Lauren, a dress by Perry Ellis and Calvin Klein's simple dress in pale

# Competition Makes Fashion An Increasingly Small World

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — As publisher of Women's Wear Daily, John B. Fairchild has been very much at the center of the fashion scene. Once a dull, strictly trade publication, WWD has become much more than a tool for the keenly fashion-oriented Fairchild to rev up excitement in the lives of merchants, designers, manufacturers and fashion plates, who all read

Day in, day out, WWD delivers the serious news as well as the crazy fluff that surrounds the fashion world. A master at the backstage power game, Fairchild stays away from the parties and fashion events WWD faithfully reviews. In a rare interview in his New York office, he gave his opinion about fashion in general and American fashioo and its place in the world.

The first mistake, Fairchild thinks, is to approach fashion country by country. "Fashioo is all ooe," he said. "We don't look at it as coming from Italy or from Paris or from the States. We look at it in terms of designers. There's probably 10 designers in the world who give us news, excitement, 10 people whom we look to and watch very, very carefully. The trends are all coming closer and closer together. It's become a very, very small world. What Perry Ellis does in New York could be done in Paris or Italy at the same time. And they all watch each other like hawks."

But is that good or bad?

The answer is that it is neutralizing fashion "so that it becomes sometimes quite boring."

For example, some designers are making clothes that I would classify as bodycovers—just clothes and they are of no interest. All the exotic, all the raciness. all the femininity is going out of some of these clothes. Yet they're the big sellers."

Asked why, Fairchild said: "Well, because I think people are interested in fashion but they'd rather go to something they're sure of. People are not sure of their taste. Part of the problem is that we are in very difficult times, people are not spending money just to buy a whim. They have to be very, very careful. The designers are responding to the needs of the public and are being very cautious. I think that, too, is ending in boredom. But watch out, we're going to get some radical things again, some life from Paris. He said Paris still has "the daring quality."

"I'm talking of somebody like Saint Laurent, even Ungaro and even somebody whose clothes I used not to like very much, Thierry Mugler, All have daring quality, and this is still very important to fashion. I think that St. Laurent was very, very daring to do the collection he did. Sheer luxury, and it's a complete change in fashion because it brings back the shape. inly an extravaganza that oo other designer could afford to dare to do. It's true of Valentino, too; he dares to do things that are different, luxury for the sake of luxury. I think fashion always has to have an element of that."

Although business is very tough in the United States, Fairchild said, designers who are doing things out of the mainstream seem to be doing well. "Although the middle of the road market has collapsed by 25 percent, designers' clothes are up by 5 percent or 10 percent," he said. "But then, designers clothes are relatively more expensive. So I think what's happened is that the expensive clothes have held up fairly well because people with money have not been hit by that so-called depression. I'd say that here Perry Ellis is doing well, Norma Kamali is doing very, very well and she is certainly out of the mainstream. Otherwise, she is one of the world's most important designers today. Now, there's an example where an Americao is influencing the Europeans."

Asked wheo the trend changed and when did American designers become conscious that they had something to offer, Fairchild answered: "I think Americans have always had confidence but things turned around io the 60s, when everybody was looking into that idea of youth, everybody wanted to be young. When it comes to youth, you must admit that Americans have cornered the market and American fashion is definitely younger than European fashion."

However, Fairchild does not see Americans in-fluencing Europeans in terms of basic trends, "It's more the spirit of American clothes, a certain practi-

(Continued on Page 12S)

# On New York's Seventh Avenue, the Traffic Jams Are Vertical

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK — Almost as soon as they are off the runway, the mannequins have shed the glittery evening outlits of the show's finale, slipped into their raincoats and jeans and are ready to leap into the first elevator that stops on the floor.

Right on their heels are the knowledgeable storebuyers and press people who know that a minute too late and they will be caught in such a wild crush it will take them half an hour to get out of the building.

The traffic jams on Seventh Avenue are vertical.

Not that it is easy to hail cabs or go across town. But the biggest crushes are in the elevators. With fashion scheduled every hour on the hour, starting at 9 A.M. and continuing through 5 P.M. or 6 P.M., a form of gridlock sets in as the audience of several hundred tries to move one floor up or down.

Once it was possible to use the staircases, but now, with security measures in force, the stairwells are usually locked. Thefts of merchandise and even attacks on individuals are not unknown. Bathrooms are in-

Every fashion show regular has devised ways to beat the system, such as taking an elevator that is going up when the next showing is a few floors down. And everyone has stories about missing an important showing because the rooms were so crowded the ele-vator refused to stop at that floor.

with the most prestigious addresses, either 550 Seventh Avenue, near 40th Street, or 530 Seventh Avenue, one block to the south at 39th Street.

There are a few acceptable outposts: Perry Ellis has established his showroom one block north and across Anne Klein occupy lofts at 205 West 39th Street, part of New York City, starting as small tailoring around the corner from 550, and Mary MacFadden establishments on the lower East Side, where the Jew of on 35th Street, near Eighth Avenue.

fashion are in the two high-rise buildings. A samion manufacturers who needed more space as their rasion are in the two ingress commands. A sam-pling: at 550, Pauline Trigere, Ralph Lauren, Geof-businesses grew. Lower Fifth Avenue and Madison hey Beene, Bill Blass, Ralph Lauren, Oscar de la Ren-ta, Giorgio Sant'Angelo. Holding forth at 530 are Mollie Parnis, Adele Simpson, Kasper, Albert Nipon, they have remained since.

Adri, Vera Maxwell, among many others. Should one company vacate its premises, a hopeful is ready to

The garment district was once more diffuse, running from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, from 35th Street to 40th Street. Snobbery and convenience vator refused to stop at that floor.

All this occurs because, despite the thousands of companies who crowd New York's garment district, their present desirability. Everybody wanted to be in everyone wants to be located in one of two buildings the same building as the successful companies. The late Norman Norell made 550 chic. In turn, this made it convenient for store buyers, who could place a whole season's orders without stepping out the door of the building, or simply by going one block down

a 35th Street, near Eighth Avenue. ish and Italian immigrants settled before the turn of But most of the best known names in American the century. As the city moved north, so did the fash-

By the beginning of World War II, when U.S. fashion came into its own, the garment district was bounded on the south by the fur manufacturers and on the north by Times Square. There have, of course, been changes in recent decades. The workrooms are no longer staffed mainly by Jews and Italians. Hispanics, Orientals and blacks are now almost as

While the showrooms, design studios and shipping rooms are located on Seventh Avenue, the actual sewing takes place in lofts on the side streets or in facto ries as distant as Hong Kong. The designers are no longer anonymous employees who spend their time adapting styles made in Europe, or offered by the ompetitor down the hall. Most of them strive for originality, own their companies and have their names on the door of their salons as well as on the lahels of their clothes.

To accommodate the crowds of 1,000 or more who come to the major New York showings in April for clothes for the fall and winter season and, to a lesser extent, in October for spring, the major manufactur-

(Continued on Page 12S)

# Fashion Celebrities Share a Variety of Interests and Lifestyles

WHEN interviewed last April, Ralph Lauren, who already sells in Europe, at Browns in London, was about to sign with an Italian firm to distribute in Europe. He said then: "I think we'll start in about six went on to months. That would include mostly menswear, and later womenswear and children."

The day he was photographed Lauren was wearing corduroys - "unusual for me, I'm always in jeans" -

and a blue Polo shirt. (Photographs second page.)
"In Europe, they know me as the cowboy who does that prairie look, which is all right, but I make a tweedy, English look, which is more sophisticated." Lauren is also interested in home furnishings, which will be very Americana in spirit. In September he introduced a log cabin, furnished with the appropriate artifacts, at Bloomingdale's exhibition on "America

Nothing unsophisticated about Lauren's business figures: "This year we'll do between \$250 and \$300 million in licensing, plus \$95 million with our Polo line. I expect to make \$100 million from home furnshings in the next few years."

Lauren, who won eight Coty fashion awards, owns a ranch in Montana and just bought his own jet plane, but he insists he lives as quietly as he can, runs every morning and spends as much time as he can

Perry Ellis started with a master's degree in retailing, went on to become a sportswear buyer for a store in Richmond, Virginia, and has had his own house for only four years. Known for his so-called Slouch Look, he has made his mark with clothes that do not look designed but like they have just been put together. He describes his style as casual. His measwear, started a

year ago, is also proving a phenomenal success. Not a trendy, he does not go with the fashion flock. Ellis has a secluded house on Fire Island, New York. He also lives in New York, on the once unfashionable and now ultrafashionable West Side, where he has just bought a house.

Calvin Klein, who once said, "It's easier to get to the top than to stay there," should have no problems. His company is close to the \$1-billion mark. Not bad for a man who started as a \$75-a-week coat designer. Born in the Bronx, Klein knew very fast he wanted

his own business. He got help from a friend, Barry Schwartz, who lent him \$2,000 so he could prepare his first collection. Schwartz, of whom Klein says, "The reason of my success has to be Barry," is oow the

Buckley and Lauren Hutton, Klein is known for elegant, simplified sportswear in beautiful fabrics and subtle colors. But things are changing. With his new collection, to be shown next Friday, Klein is going into a more refined, countre, European look, which is not surprising, considering he just hired Marina Schi-ano, who long represented Yves Saint Laurent in New

Klein has the physique of a movie star and seriously works at it. He has two gyns, including a \$60,000 one right in his workrooms. He lives lavishly, drives a Rolls-Royce and has houses in Connecticut, Fire Island, Key West, Fla., plus a new penthouse on Central Park West, which he designed himself.

Oscar de la Renta, who was born in Santo Domino, the youngest of seven children, first wanted to be a painter in Madrid, then learned the lashion trade in Paris, with two giants of the old-time couture, both Spanish, Cristobal Balenciaga and Antonio del Casullo. Of the latter, de la Renta said, "He loved me be-

De la Renta came to New York in 1962 where he first started working for Elizabeth Arden, then opened his own business in 1965, which has now blos-

cause I spoke Spanish."

eyeglasses and lately a very good perfume. De la Ren-ta delivers opulent clothes with instant glamour but 'my clothes are not as expensive as they look," he

De la Renta is married to a Frenchwoman Françoise, a former Vogue editor, who has done a lot to build a chic halo around him. Their house in Connecticut, and their fin-de-siècle apartment in Manhattan, as well as their chic soirces, where they entertain everybody who is anybody in the arts, letters and pol-itics, are often full of his clients, such as Nancy Kissinger, Lee Radziwill and Marella Agnelli.

Haiston, tall and handsome and always dressed in turtleneck black sweaters, came from the Middle West and started as a hat designer for Bergdorf Goodman. By the end of the 1960s, as the hats busi-ness was waning. Roy Halston Frowick tried launch-ing his own collection at Bergdorf, in the hope of capturing a niche between couture and ready-to-wear.
Soon after, he opened his own business and in a
new shop on 68th Street showed his first collection.
His first client was Mrs. William (Babe) Paley, and
his second Mrs. Charles (Jane) Engelhard, both pil-

lars of the best-dressed list. (Continued on Page 10S)



RALPH LAUREN's prairie look for young Americans.

# - TOM WOLFE

# Enough of the Kite Look and the Wino Look ... What About Fit?

NEW YORK — I don't want the presses or the Compugraphic machines or the puff-puff winds or air kisses or whatever it is that prints the fashion press to come to any wrenching halt over this - but I have a prediction.

**SHOUG** 

Within two years all the major fashion houses, for women and men, will be making and promoting clothes that fit. You (or yoohoo care about these things) will be hearing about fit and worrying about the close-litted look until your armholes wrinkle at the mention of the

By "fit" I am not talking about the current pathetic gesture of occasionally nipping in dresses or jackets at the waist. I am talking about clothes that actually fit. "What on earth is the man talking about?" one may be saying. For today there are grown women and men who were born too late to have even the faintest recollection of the days when all clothes, for people much

over the age of 10, were expected to fit. 'Fit" was the word used for that aspect of a dress or jacket, for example, that caused it to look as if it had been made for the person wearing it. An odd notion, you may think. Nevertheless, that is the way it used to be.

I can remember visiting the House of Dior in medieval times — 1964, it was — when that firm still made its living selling close-fitting clothes one by one to women with wealthy husbands. When the models came down the famous runway at Dior, there were actually women in the room who intended to buy the outlits they modeled and not just fashion writers with beach boys in tow to escort them to expense account restaurants or la Comtesse Muffat's cocktail party for Kenzo. A single dress or outfit might cost \$2,000, \$4,000 or a

great deal more. Even a miserable \$2,000 was a lot of money in 1964. Much of the high cost was due to the unseen inner construction of the garments, the linings, paddings, and innumerable darts. All of this superstructure was devoted to fitting not only the waist — the casiest mark of all — but the entire thoracic cage, the

back, the bust, the armpits, arms, hips, the works.

The only vestige of a good fit known to women today is the fit of jeans or other pants over the mons pubis and the derrière to achieve the look known as "cleaving the

Good fit was a casualty of the boom of the late 1960s and the arrival of funny money, super money, other people's money, leveraged positions, franchising and chain outlets.

Chain outlets! When the great fashion houses found they could mass-produce their garments and sell them for 50 percent of the custom-made price at chain

outlets, that was the end of clothes that fit. A chain outlet is a store or space in a department

store on Madison Avenue, Rodeo Drive or some other American street where women with a limit of more than \$500 oo their credit cards roam. The store is staffed with impudent young women with grommets arching their nostrils. The Americans naturally conclude that they are French.

But this business of fit presented a nasty problem. There was no way one could make an outrageous profit in America, with or without salesgirls of Parisian repulsiveness, if the clothes were expected to fit.

It was at that point, about 15 years ago, that the fashion houses, with true team spirit, all decided to explain to men and women of America - and the world, if that would help convince the Americans — that the look of today was clothes that did not fit. CLothes that looked as if they had never even been introduced to the wearer were even better.

The don't-fit look has taken two main forms. One is the kite look; the other, the wino look. In the kite look the woman (or man) looks like a Japanese kite with legs. A recent example, still very much alive, is the bigshoulder style. If you can extend the shoulders of a woman's dress or jacket six to eight inches beyond her deltoids and make her like it, "fit" is superseded once and for all by "hang." Her outfit may look like the scenery for a resort community opera group's production of Aida, but in any event no one is going to bring up so negligible a point as fit.

The wino look is referred to in the fashion press by the euphemism, "the layered look." The wino look is based on the look of winos on West 41st Street in New York who may be seen at any hour of the day or night sitting on standpipes on the sidewalk swabbing the lesions on their ankles with paper towels they take from the men's rooms in the subway. The first layer they wear is the remnants of a pond-green hospital nightshirt of the open-back sort known as angel wings, and this is surmounted by an alumicron wash'n wear jacket with the sleeves ripped off, over the top of which is a redand-black Hudson Bay plaid short, over the top of which is a mustard-khaki strap undershirt, all of which is tucked into a pair of hospital-issue olive drab balloon-seat ward pants with a rope tied about the waist. The wino's swollen feet are stuffed into a pair of halfway house-issue bulb-toe bluchers and light white socks rolled down to expose the oozing ankles. Topping off the entire ensemble is a cape, gathered at the neck by a bootstring, made of 10 to 20 layers of clear polyethylene dry cleaning bags. For the layered dryc bags, substitute the down-filled overcoat but leave the rest as is, which makes a woman look like an enormous

handgrenade and there you have one of the most fash-

ionable looks of the past five years.

The problem lately, has been that women and men have discovered that they can achieve the wino look or the kite look without the help of Giorgio Armani or Claude Montana. It is not that they can approximate the look of the great fashion houses - they can duplicate it. Any American man or woman today is capable of looking like a clown or a neurasthenic sloven without any help from abroad.

Naturally the industry is becoming desperate. Women's Wear Daily has already started a compaign against the PJ's, as they call them, "the plain Janes." They take pictures of women who go out on the streets of New York in cheap, shapeless, slovenly clothes — the Look of today, born in Paris — and publish them as evidence of abominable taste.

What this means is that don't-fit has boomeranged in the worst possible way. There can be no pullback position now. The industry cannot promote halfway-fit and expect anyone to understand. That is what the current pped-waist business attempts and fails at. The only solution will be that dread beast from the past, with all of its horrifying profit-eating potential: fit.

Within the next two years you may actually see peo-ple on the streets of New York and Paris who appear to be ladies and gentlemen. Ladies and gentlemen are peo-ple who — oh, I haven't got time.

# CONSTRUCTION IN THE ARAB WORLD

# U.S. Corps of Engineers: A Unique Role in Saudi Arabia

THE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has played a unique role for Saudi Arabia, Since the early 1950s it has acted as an agency of the Saudi Arabian government, responsible for the management of a vast multibillion-dollar construction program. The corps is also engaged on considerable programs in Jordan. Oman and Egypt.

Within the next three years in Saudi Arabia alone the corps expects to award nearly \$6 billion worth of construction and construction-related contracts. On a smaller scale, it will have a hand in nwards of contracts worth between \$200 million and \$300 million in Oman — in this case for facilities to serve U.S. forces in time of need: \$57 million for construction of facilities for Jordanian armed services, and as much as \$500 mil-

lion for work — also to back possible U.S. forces — in Egypt.

If Saudi-funded work is not fur-

ther extended, however, the end of this decade will also see the end of a remarkable 40-year career in Saudi Arahia for the corps. Its role began there in 1951 with the debegan there in 1951 with the de-sign and construction of an award-winning international airport — at Dhahran — and will have included completion of naval, air and ground military bases, complete cities, and training facilities and other support projects.

Over the same period the corps has trained several generations of local technicians and managers in many engineering techniques, including investigation, planning, design and construction and in management skills such as handling purchase, storage and use of tractors — hampered by higher

enormous quantities of materials and supplies, contract administra-tion, maintenance and operation techniques.

Suprisingly, the corps has seldom awarded construction contracts to American companies. In fact, after the mid-1950s when act, after the mid-1950s when American contractors secured something like 50 percent of all construction contracts awarded, the proportion gradually declined in virtually nothing by 1981 when contractors from Asia and some from Europe took over.

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costs, numerous restrictions im-posed by their own government and difficulties of financing have dropped out others have moved in some capitalizing on labor availability, aid from their own governments. far fewer scruples about boycotts and undoubted ca-pability.

In Jordan the corps is undertak-ing contracts estimated to cost some \$57 million (of which \$40 million will go toward construc-tion of an armor rebuilding facto-ry). In Oman there are U.S. corpsmanaged projects at four loca-tions. The major one is at Masirah Island, off the west coast; others are at Thumrait in the south, Seeb, near Muscat, and Khasab on the

Facilities at the locations -

Strait of Hormuz.

some of them now being designed — will cost between \$200 million and \$300 million. At Masirah Island, barracks and mess halls, fuel and ammunition storage, a supple-mental power generator, desalting equipment and runway improve-ments in the existing air base are

Al Seeb, work is under way to provide petroleum and ammuni-tion storage, warehouse facilities and parking aprons and mainte-nance facilities — all scheduled for completion in 1984.

At Thumrait, with completion also set for 1984, the work involves runway improvements, petroleum and ammunition storage, billeting and maintenance facilities.

-ANTHONY DAVIS

# Aga Khan Prize: A Bid for Quality, Sense of Islam

TO MANY PEOPLE sensitive to architectural change the oil boom of the 1970s brought in the Middle East a rash of ill-conceived buildings, mostly based on foreign ideas unrelated to local conditions and culture. In an attempt to counteract characteriess transfers from the West and false imitations of an instudied Islamic past, the Aga Khan announced in 1976 his intention in of-fer an award in encourage architecture in the spir-it of Islam.

He set up an international steering committee under his own chairmanship, and seminars bave been held in different parts of the Islamic world, normally every six months, to explore local architectural conditions and extend the awareness of local architects and their patrons. The opening seminar was held in Paris in 1977 and later ones were held in Istanbul, Jakarta, Fez, Amuan. Lahore, Beijing, Geneva and Dakar, Each examined a different theme, such as conservation, housing, symbolism in architecture and the Saheli-

The initial intention was in make up to five awards worth \$100,000 each, but experience showed the judges that no single project was worth such a high sum, and the \$500,000 allocated in the first prize-giving in 1980 was divided une-qually between 15 winners, with three receiving more than the others.

Building activities were surveyed in all parts of the Islamic world and data collected on the architectural profession and education, the construc-tion industries, self-help projects and conservation

programs. By no means the least important aspect of the operation was the body of research material provided by the losers as well as the winners.

Winners in 1980 included the National Museum

Winners in 1980 included the National Museum in Doha. Qatar, "for restoring and crealing a national museum on of a group of buildings that is intimately linked with Qatar's history and traditions, and for being first in the field in that particular area of the Moslem world," and a bouse in Agamy, Egypt, for "an effort to combine modern technology and functional forms in the context of Islamic culture."

technology and functional forms in the context of Islamic culture."

Work is already advanced on the choice of candidates, about 250, for the second Aga Khan Award for Architecture, to be announced later next year. The methods of reaching funal decisions and of establishing the appropriate criteria are still very much in their formative stages. As the jury, which must be at least 50 percent Moslem, put their task in 1980, the winners "represented not the ultimate in architectural excellence, but steps in a process of discovery, still an incomplete younge toward many promising frontiers."

voyinge toward many promising frontiers."

It is wrong, they felt, to talk about Islamic architecture, but rather to consider architecture for Moslems. Its future depends on meeting certain urgent needs, such as low-cost bousing, and to keep social and economic needs, as well as design quality, constantly in focus. What at first appeared a dilemma proved to be an illusion.
"What is really needed," they concluded, "is a redefinition of architectural excellence in a socio-

- GEOFFREY WESTON

# Yanbu and Jubail: Saudi Arabians Plan Twin Cities as Industrial Base

By Michael Frenchman

SPEARHEADING what amounts to the largest con-struction undertaking in the Arab world — if not in the world — is the Saudi Arabian project for the future cities of Yanbu and Jubail.

Hailed by planners as "develop-ment nuclei." the twin cities are seen as a means to create industrial expansion leading to a healthy added value export business based

on the local natural resources— oil and gas.

During the current five-year plan (1980-'85) Sandi Arabia is slated to spend around \$150 billion on construction projects.

Six years ago the Bechtel group,

of San Francisco, and the Parsons Corporation, were awarded a 20-year contract by the Saudis to advise and manage the Yanbu and Jubail industrial complexes, which are on the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf respectively.

Jubail, once a small fishing village inhabited by a few dozen fam-

liles, is a mass of gleaming storage tanks and pipes, with what will be-come residential accommodation for 370,000 workers and their families by the end of the century. Utility-works landscaping two 4.000-worker construction camps, a 1,000-unit family housing camp, a 200-bed hospital, six-lane highways, a seven-mile-long jetty, and the first 1,700 permanent dwelling units are already under construc-

Already there are about 46,000 workers living in Jubail who are involved in the construction and engineering works out of a total of 297,000 in the construction industry as a whole in the country. Five years ago, according to figures just released by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the total number of construction workers was fewer than 80,000 as construction of the primary industry plants gets into full swing and the second phase starts.

Total financial commitment by the Royal Commission for Jubai and Yanbu in the current 1982-83 budget year is said to be \$875 million, which is a little less than had been anticipated for the continued rate of expansion. Bechtel's subsi-diary, Saudi Arabian Bechtel Co., which bas the Olayan group as its local partner, currently has some \$5.8 billion in hand divided up among 300 contracts, the majority of which are held by local companies. The larger contracts have been deliberately broken down into smaller ones in order to encourage greater participation by companies in accordance

with the government's wishes.

Total costs of the complete complex are difficult to arrive at but according to reported statements from Bechtel, the principal 16 heavy industrial plants alone will cost at least \$15 billion to which must be added all infrastructure expenses plus financing of the gasgathering and power generation. Some economists believe that if inflation is also taken into account the total costs may exceed five times that of the main processing

All the plants are based on hydrocarbons, with the exception of an 800,000-ton-a-year steel plant that will be operated by the Saudi Iron and Steel Company. Eight of

the primary plants, including the steelworks, in the first phase are well advanced and the remainder will be under construction next year. Another dozen or so support industry plants allied to the con-struction works are also in opera-

The two hydrocarbon-based processing plants nearing comple-tion are the 500,000-ton-a-year al-Jubail fertilizer company and the Saudi Methanol Company, which will have a capacity of 650.000 tons of chemical grated methanol. Both are due to start up next year. The other plants that will be producing urea, polyethylene and ethylene products are scheduled for a relinery completed in the same year by which time the 932square-kilometer urban-industrial complex will be fully operational. And, if the schedules are kept, several hundred secondary and tertiary industries will also have been set in motion creating the world's largest industrial park and the Arabian peninsula's most modern .

Yanbu, which is on a smaller scale on the other side of the peninsula, is the second major indus-

century. There has been less em-phasis in the planning on the urban elements and a concentration of effort on developing refinery ca-pacity. It is hoped that this might in the longer term attract a spate of secondary downstream and re-lated manufacturing industries.

A service port has already been completed and first shipments of LPG have already begun. By 1988, the industrial port will be able to export nearly 90 million tons of crude oil, 12 million tons of refined products, 10 million tons of NGL and 1.5 million tons of general cargo, making it one of Saudi Arabia's principal oil exporting terminals.

The port forms a vital terminus for oil production in the Eastern Province, which is being supplied by the 1,200-kilometer Petroline. The main port and terminal works have been carried out by the Dong Ah Construction Industrial Company from South Korea, which has more than \$2 billion of contracts in Saudi Arabia.

The Koreans are among the most active non-European or American companies in Saudi Ara-bia and hold some \$24 billion trial city that will have a populaworth of construction business,



JEDDAH LEISURE CENTER — Architects Slater Hodnett and Partners designed this multipurpose sports center.

# Conserving the Past

(Continued from Page 9S) centilate the pedestrian areas in-

Easily the most imaginative icce of architectural conservation in the Arabian peninsula is the Na-tional Museum in Doha, which was opened in 1975 and could be the forerunner of other similar enterprises. From a ruinous group of old Qatari houses, including the old emiri palace, in which the present emir grew up, the British firm Michael Rice and Company planned and designed a sensitive complex, which brilliantly captures

Qatar's sense of national identity.

Old photographs, the memories
of older members of the emir's family and retainers were able to family and retainers were aute to fill in gaps where physical evidence was lacking. The houses were re-turned to their original state and furnished in traditional style, and delightful network of gardens and gravel paths was made around them but within the containing

A modern building which defers to the old and picks up some of their elements, more displays, including the country's fishing and pearling past.

Land reclamation had pushed the sea away from the complex, and so sea away from the complex, and so an artificial lagoon was created for displaying traditional sailing ves-sels. No more complete record of life in eastern Arabia exists else-

Saudi Arabia's efforts to mobilize its vast resources have been ponderous. Apart from isolated mud-walled buildings like the Musmak Fort and the Muraba Palace, the home of the country's founder Ion Saud, which is to form the bub of a national museum also conceived by Michael Rice, Rivadh has nothing to preserve. I en kilometers (6.2 miles) to the north. bowever, is the magnificent abandoned city of Dariyyah, sacked by the Ottomans in 1819 and earmarked for eventual restoration.
The Directorate-General of Antiquities and Museums in Riyadh

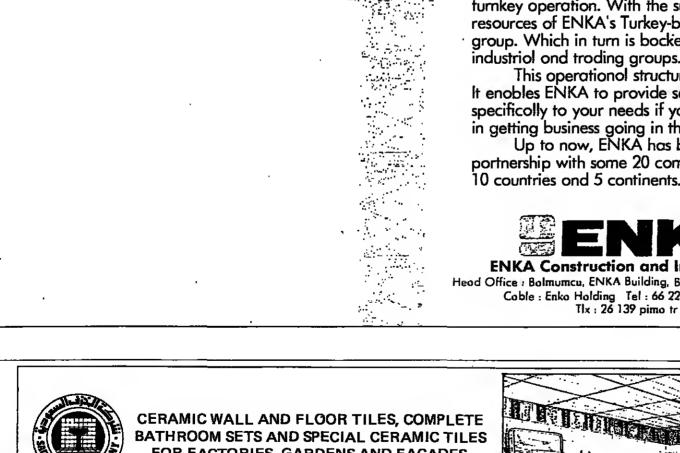
is in charge of all such projects and spent five years charting the coun-try's vastly scattered heritage, but until recently all conservation efforts in the Arabian peninsula have concentrated on individual buildings chosen in isolation for their architectural or historical importance. The shift in interest toward groups of buildings, significant not because of their individual quality but because they present a picture of the past as a group, was an idea that has blossomed in the West in the last two decades but has gained little ground in the Middle East Jeddah, however, is an exception

importance of the surviving old core of the city in what is known as the Al-Balad district and placed an embargo on demolition in the final 1.5 square kilometers. More than 4,000 people live and work there, but it is dilapidated and un-fashionable as a residential area. The district has a unique character arising from the random network of narrow streets and the variety of historical buildings. The Turkish and Egyptian styles date back to the 18th century and incorporate magnificent rawashin, carved and fretted wooden bay

thanks to the single-minded deter-mination of its mayor, Sheikh Muhammad Said Farsi, an archi-

tect. Sheikh Farsi recognized the

The city's architectural consultants, Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, have estirunted the cost of restoration at 136 billion riyals, but the mayor's problem is not so much raising finance as convincing the handful of rich families who own the old buildings that restoration is worthwhile. The cultural argument surprisingly hacked by a survey of the inhabitants, more than half of whom said they wanted to stay put and have their homes restored instead of moving to modern dwellings: Jeddah appears to be on the threshold of the biggest conservation step in the region.



ENKA is involved in international construction in a big way. The total contract value of construction work executed in Libyo, Soudi Arabio, Iroq ond Jordon hos reached one and a half billion American dollars.

The ENKA Group is mode up of 38 componies with 11,000 employees and 5,000 ore currently employed in the Middle Eost.

ENKA covers every ospect of construction work from stort to finish. Including turnkey operation. With the support of the full resources of ENKA's Turkey-bosed construction group. Which in turn is bocked by ENKA's industriol and trading groups.

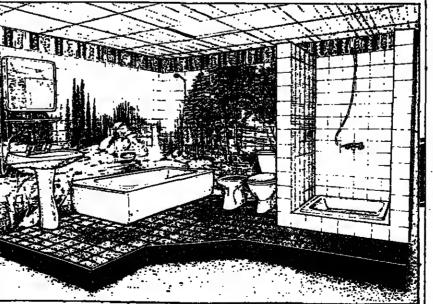
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# AMERICAN FASHION



Publisher John B. Fairchild with a poster of designer Claude Montana

# The Small World of High Fashion Design

(Continued from Page 9S) cality, sportswear — plus America-na, Indians and cowboys. Also American glamour, via the mov-

Fairchild also said that American designers like Bill Blass, Oscar de la Renta, Halston and Galanos

Klein or Ralph Lauren are making \$10 million to \$15 million a year salary, just to take home, they are not only make great evening clothes, they also make a big contribution to daytime American

considering that men like Calvin Klein or Ralph Lauren are making salary, just to take home, they are

the new stars. "Obviously, I think the Italians day is complete without having a are number one when it comes to combination of Italian, French glamour. American designers have avant-garde or couture, so to and American

enormous personal clout. "You speak, sports clothes. But I have know, designers have a following." rarely ever seen an attractive Italhe said "like movie stars, they have become the new stars of our age.

They are also the new millionaires;

They are also the new millionaires; make clothes that look wonderful in the daytime, wonderful in the afternoon and great at night." But in the end, Fairchild said, "I

don't think any fashion show to-



RONALD LAUDER

HEBE DORSEY is the fashion columnist of the International Herald Tribune.

JOHN DUKA is a journalist in the style section of The New York Times.

BERNADINE MORRIS writes on fashion for The New York Times.

ANTHONY HADEN-GUEST is a writer on the staff of New York Magazine.

MEREDITH ETHERINGTON-SMITH is a free-lance fashion writer based in London who writes for French and Italian Vogue.



Philip Miller, left, president of Neiman-Marcus and Bergdorf-Goodman president Ira Neimark



EUNICE JOHNSON, editor and publisher of Ebony.

# Bloomingdale's 'America the Beautiful' Aims at Rebuilding Industry in U.S.

By Meredith Etherington-Smith

NEW YORK — "This is a year to concentrate on rebuilding American industry and to use our talents and our time to invest in American industry," Marvin Traub, Bloomingdale's chairman, said at the Sept. 15 mangaration of the trendy New York department store's "country concept" event, "America the Beautiful."

Last year it was Ireland, the year before that China, but this year

Bloomingdale's has looked homeward to the United States for a theme. Until Nov. 15, visitors to 59th Street will find themselves in an all-American store. They will be sprayed with Estée Lauder perfume by a Lander Gibson girl in a white middy blouse and long skirt. They will be able to see the original dress Rita Hayworth wore in "Gilda" (remember—it was tight, black and strapless); drink an American beer in the Campbell Country Inn, before they buy their Aramis after-shave to a serenade from a barbershop quartet.

Mr. Tranb said in his inaugural speech that it was "time to take a fresh look at all things American." He and his merchants have been as good as their word, in areas ranging from food (Tex-Mex, Hawaiian) to furniture

(Adirondack log furniture.)

Mr. Traub said the "country concept" had presented special difficulty to his merchants. "It was much more difficult to work on than any of our other countries, because when you sell a foreign country it is really much easier to zero in on it than on your own," he said. "Of course America is always a substantial source for our purchases and a large part of our thinking, so for this event we all had to rethink what we had done in the past, in order to focus in on what we really wanted to tell our customers

Did he think his merchants had succeeded? "Generally speaking, yes," he said. "I think we have a particularly strong presentation in all our

home areas, for instance, but you have to think of one of these store wide the musicians and it is just the same with merchandise presentation; it's really a question of making it all happen at the same time."

Working a 10- or 12-hour day, Mr. Traub conducts these promotions with a very firm haton to make sure the sound comes out right. He places special emphasis on the role cosmetics have played in the "America the Beautiful" event.

ca the Beautiful" event.

"Estée Lauder and Ralph Lauren have worked with us very cloudy from the beginning, as have several Revion divisions," he said, "I think that the reason for success in this area is that cosmetics is one of the most successfully marketed commodities in the U.S. Some of the most innovative people I know are concerned with marketing cosmetics, and they come up with very strong idea developments, like the old-to work very barbershop promotion from Aramis." He said that he liked to work very clouds with cosmetic people to create ideas together, believing that the liked. closely with cosmetic people to create ideas together, believing that all sort of thinking adds a genuine and valuable dimension to our promo

Had it been difficult to find new American products with sufficient Had it been difficult to find new American products with sufficient novelty for the predominantly American customer? "I think that, for instance, the designs we have developed with the Museum of American Folk Art are extraordinary — altogether," he said. "We have developed over 800 new products for the home areas."

In times when retailers in America are having difficulties, Mr. Transbelieves that, in taking a fresh look at America, the results are sufficient.

ly different and imaginative to stimulate the customer. "In our experience a successful promotion doesn't happen overnight," he said. "Its very much a word-of-mouth thing, and we know we have to wait to ke

# Seventh Avenue: The Traffic Is Vertical

(Continued from Page 9S)

ers sometimes introduce their collections at hotels, discotheques or the auditorium of the Parsons School of Design at 40th Street and Seventh Avenue. But for the summer shows in February, the resort lines in August, the early fall collections in March and various in-between groups of styles the rest of the year. Seventh Avenue houses rely on their own showrooms.

Pauline Trigere has a little theater built into her salon. Perry Ellis, who took over a space formerly occupied by a bank, sets up bleacher seats. Other designers open up their workrooms and even set up seats in execu-tive offices. When small groups of buyers are visiting there are such amenities as lunches prepared in the company kitchen or brought up from the many coffee shops that dot the

Outside, the hand trucks still move the clothes from loft to shipping room or, on occasion, to Fifth Avenue stores desperate for merchandise. Inside, the name of the fashion game is glamor. The object is to keep buyers as comfortable as possible for as long as possible. That gives them less time to visit competitors a few floors up or down.

Whether the salous are decorated in hightech style or are pale-carpeted, chandeliered versions of Old World grandeur, they are planned to offer an attractive background for the presentation of the new season's

They also offer cases of calm from the frenetic traffic in the streets and the crush in

The clothes are presented with a flourish for, as some designers are fond of pointing out, Seventh Avenue is just a block away

# THE KINGDOM OF THE BLONDES

By Anthony Haden-Guest

NEW YORK — Pandora was suddenly reminded of her first day at school. She was seized by two contrary urges. She wanted to giggle, and she wanted to take to her heels. .

Pandora, whose real name this is not, is a young Englishwoman, recently married, and moved to Manhattan. The panic gripped her at a party. The party, in a huge, overdecorated apartment in the East 70s, was a get-together for the committee of a charity, and the room was filling up with women with brilliant feral smiles, like forhunters in at the kill.

"I was looking around the room, and I sud-denly realized something," Pandora told me later. "I was the only woman there who wasn't

Well, the mirage dwindled. She noticed a brunette from the Museum of Modern Art, an astonishing redhead, and a covey of Latin Americans, their hair apparently sculpted from black plastic, chittering in a corner, but her perception was bang on the money. Pandora was in the kingdom of the blondes, which is to say fashionable New York.

Correction. I'll withdraw that. One of the fashionable New Yorks. Manhattan is a metropolis, after all. Perhaps Manhattan is the last metropolis. Certainly, it comes equipped with any number of moving parts, interlocking circles, each of which is quite confident that it

Consider what lies ahead of Pandora in her new world, now that her name has been inscribed, in the inevitable cursive Spencerian script, embossed to give the effect of engrav-ing, along with all those other fashionable Manhattan names, most of whom will never actually make it to the hotel ballroom hop. Pandora told me it was some disease.

The names were all female, as is the custom.

Mrs. de This. Contessa That. Double barrels,

and those good American names that are dis-tinguished by the fact that the fellow's first name is the sort — Baird, Sturges, Carter — that most people have as last names. Not only are they all female, but they are all addicted to the last activity that truly distinguishes the sexes in this increasingly complex world: lunch.

I mean, of course, the posh lunch. Pandora has been doing a lot of lunching. She lunches at Le Cirque, Doubles, La Grenouille and, most of all, at Mortimer's. She lunches with, or at least, rubbing shoulders at adjoining tables with, all the grandees, Pat (both Pais) and Nan, and Kay, and Mica, with often just one male, either Jerry Zipkin, or some nice youngish man with a vague connection to Christie's or Sotheby Parke Bernet. These are the grandees whose names will appear regularly in the Suzy column, and Engenia Sheppard, and Liz Smith (in the event of a peccadulo) and, most of all, in Women's Wear Daily.

These are the women who, to lift a line from Josn Juliet Buck, believe that a life unpublicized is not worth living and, as Norah Ephron pointed out, all of 15 years ago, it has been the peculiar genius of Women's Wear Daily's pub-lisher, John Fairchild, to have turned lunch from a guilty waste of time, a dilettante affair, into something substantial. Almost a duty. Lunch is doing something. That is the thing about Manhattan, a characteristic that distinguishes it from Paris, Rome, the great Latin citics. London. It is important, even in social - no, especially in social life - to do

The young, if they are unmarried, will often have a real job, just so long as it is an "interesting" one. This may be sitting in an art gallery all afternoon, inviting friends to the next preview, working for a publicist with smart accounts, finding out how to do up other people's houses, or working as an ill-paid appren-tice on one of the fancier magazines.

If money is not a problem, there are classes

in acting and dance — why "dance"? Nobody talks about "act" or "paint"— art history courses, or just generally hanging out at Andy Warhol's interview (this last option normally being reserved for daughters of the British up-

The older, and married, with no burning desire for a real job, however interesting, have a head-spinning array of fashionable goings on to pick and choose among. Pandora has, for istance, firmly resisted the seductive charms of the gourmet cookery cult. She detests backgammon, which has become grievously overer-posed snyway (there is, incidentally, a fortune waiting for the first person to come up with a gambling substitute, acceptable to those won-en with real emeralds, talse marmalade hair, and brains like digital computers, who have been sustaining the backgammon cult).

She keeps fit, but refuses to jog, and has so far not been cajoted into joining the acolytes of some fashionable body-awareness therapy guru. She enjoys contemporary art, but is fully aware that becoming a "collector" entail much hardship in terms of chatting up dealer and wining and dining various monomania artists, to say nothing of the expense of acquir ing the actual artworks, which are usually of inwieldy size, and stifle any other converse tional life around them, like the huger sort of

There is also the most fashionable option of all, though. Fashion itself, meaning contun Manhattan ladies are nothing if not seriou about couture. A writer friend remembers sit ting at the premiere of Death in Venice. The entire audience sat, wreathed in silence, at Dirk Bogarde brooded on mortality, the pass ing of beauty, and so forth, when several row were electrified by a piercing squeal.

The squealer was an editress of Vogue, as woman of notorious chic. She was addre her husband. "Darling," she mouned. ling. The buttons. The buttons. To die."

Now there was a woman wi had her priorities in order. Perfect Manhattan, because there is one other local characteristic to be noted. It is a gregarious town, No York. The pleasures of solitude are not its forte, and romantic inter scampering events.

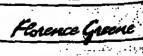
Another young wo

call her Amy — complained to me that her sex life in Manhattan had

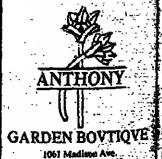
register on radar.
This, she admitted, could part be attributed to cocaine, and to the fact that she was inclined in stry up in the back rooms of discotheques till the early hours. by which time she had necessari outlasted her few straight ma friends, who were burdened with

Also, there was something else.
"Nobody ever wants to go out
alone with somebody anymore."

"They are afraid they're mismig something." Ah, the creatures of the night, (as Count Dracula of served in the original movie) music they make.



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BUSINESS / FINANCE

# Investors, **Borrowers** Mai sound come in the control control

Hiller Coulder the the By Carl Gewirtz tional Herald Tribune PARIS - Investors and borwhere with the country bringing to a dead halt the recently at countries which booming removed this week is not first to some which better, given that a half-March of the child that he liked wan -

### EUROBONDS

pettline legislate point cut in the U.S. discount rate, stumperson hours which failed to materialize Friday, the Market, bankers say, awaiting the Market, bankers say, awaiting the market, bankers say, awaiting was believed to be a certainty the Market bankers say, awaring evidence that long-term dollar interest in the later in the compounding this lethargy is the many many natural bond Compounding this lethargy is the fact that many natural bond buyers are simply full up, while customer. This is there are just unwilling to buy chernight. be a lollar instruments while the dollar lovers near its post-devaluation

less we have high

Borrowers, on the other hand, are convinced that rates are headat lower, and having seen how fast they can decline once they get moving, are inclined to await fur-ther reductions. Bankers report are decorated at that potential borrowers believe carpered, charles arates must decline so long as the ld granden the U.S. economy shows no sign of re-attractor balos covery.

In addition, as investment bank-

in addition, as investment bankers are sitting on mounds of unsold Euroboads, the competition see of calm ma between banks to bring new issues street and the car to the market has waned sharply. The banks are comfortable about their holdings, as their own finances are long to assure to just a line a profit on this inventory. Just how large this unsold backlog is can probably best be ganged by the fact that only one new straight dolors because the probably and the large this trusted backlog is can probably best be ganged by the lar bond was announced last week.

That was a currency swap for Oesterreichische Industrieverwaltungs, carrying the guarantee of Austria, which sold \$56.75 million of seven-year paper bearing a -- why dated coupon of 11% percent at 99% to we will be an yield 11.86 percent. The notes end-Tally handeness; ed the week trading at 98 for a other had prograted of 12.19 percent,

By contrast, the recent issue for Vienna, which is not guaranteed by the government, was trading at 1971/2 bearing a coupon of 121/4 per-

Also trading poorly were the Superior Oil 11s of 1992, marketed a week earlier at par but quoted on Friday at 96% for a yield of 11.56 percent, and Svenska Handelsbanken 13s of 1990, offered at proceed to a 270 par but trading at 97 for a yield of

ide (also strate The only other attempt to sell data delication dollar paper was Citicorp's offer of chies was as can be used to buy \$1,000 of sev-The street coupon of 11 percent. The warnemperate rants themselves are being offered ing at around \$20 - a price most ana-

The of Courts lysts say is unreasonably high. and the open appeal to investors, giving them the many that the common leverage — potentially thin and the huge gains for little cash outlay min the the much like the options market for stocks. Warrants sold earlier this next lasher there as the value of the high-coupon bonds they can be used to buy

the threat term have also sourced. the first that At present, these old warrants in brack of the are trading at parity with the unarcation in a derlying bonds—the cost of huyedge and the results in a cost representing the true value of the bond on the sec-

dr. China de lo ondary market.

The appeal of warrants lies encurs of the street in the potential for a capital gain. For the warrant value to the wall a soar, the bond into which it is convertible has to bear a coupon that at some point during the life of the warrant will look sufficiently attractive to trade at a premium.

The life of the Citicorp warrant to the citicorp warra for an 11 percent coupon to look And similar dium-term interest rates will decime and whether the side and whether the side of the side stractive concept to

ng receive

enough to merit paying \$20 for the night to buy such paper.

If Citicorp were to sell a sevenin year issue in today's market, analysts estimate, it would need to pay
the half a coupon close to 12 percent. This drop quite a bit for the Citicorp rates would have to drop substantially before several and substantially substantial warrant to trade at parity with the thope to reap windfall capital gains.

This skepticism about potential gains inherent in the Citicorp warrant appears to be shared by the managers of the deal. The warrant issue

issue is not underwritten by lead managers Citicorp International Bank Ltd. and Credit Suisse First Boston, Rather, they have undertaken to do their best to sell as many warrants as they can at the est possible price.

They will not reveal at what orice they are buying the warrants rom the issuer — this will become sublic when the prospectus for the sond issue is published — or the nice below which they are unwillng to sell the warrants. The differnce between the price at which hanagers buy the paper from Citi and sell it to the public is what

hey earn for doing the deal. They are trying to find buyers at 20, but this is clearly a figure at which negotiations begin. The nanagers indicate that some sales ave taken place at a price of 17.50 and laugh with disdain

when told that some dealers say (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

# **NEW EUROBOND ISSUES**

/	E E	<b>₹</b> /\$	Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price ·	Yield At Offer	Terms
	•		Bank of New South Wales	\$50	1987	+3/16	100		Over 6-month Libor. Negotiable certificates of deposit.
		•	Citicorp Overseas Fin.	0.10	1985		open	-	Exercisable at par into 11% notes of 1989. Price to be set Nov. 4.
•	_	L	Oest Industrievfrwaltungs	\$56.75	1989	1134	991/2	11.86	Non-callable
			Council of Europe	ow 125	1992;		996	8.33	Sipling find to start in 1988 to produce 8-yr
•			European Investment Bank	DFLS 200	1992	10	101	9.84	Sinking fund to start in 1988 to produce 8-yr overage life.
		L	Koniglijke Neddloyd Group	DRS 75	1987	1014	991/2	10.38	Non-calioble.
			World Born	E 75	1991	110	99%	11.44	New collision, 30% payable on subscription rand belonce is hard 1983
			Hydro-Quebec	cs 60 	1992	14	100	. 14	First callable at 101 in 1990.Increased from Con\$50 million.

# France, Banks to Sign Loàn This Week

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune

PARIS - The \$4-billion syndicated Eurocredit for France will be signed on Wednesday, with all 54 underwriters who had expressed interest remaining in the deal after the Treasury yielded to demands for a more toughly worded loan agreement than the government was initially willing to offer.

The dispute over the wording had been pushed to the brink. On Thursday, Oct. 14, the final date for banks to accept or reject the agreement, four West German banks, two British clearing houses, one Canadian and two U.S. banks informed the French that they would not participate because

By John Vinocur.

New York Times Service

PARIS - Evan Galbraith, the

U.S. ambassador to France, ex-

pressed regret Saturday to the

determine how the newspaper had

come to use classified embassy

Mr. Galbraith made the state-

ment after publication of a report

from New York in Friday's issue

of The Wall Street Journal. The article reported that cables to the

cahles in the article.

U.S. Envoy 'Regrets'

that appeared in The Wall Street nonneed in a community of Econlournal, and said he would ask the Saturday by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The ministry of ministry of Economy and Finance. The ministry of Economy and Finance.

clauses they considered standard safeguards were nnt included in the loan contract.

The walkout by these banks never threatened the loan, which is massively oversubscribed. In all, 126 banks committed to lend a to-

SYNDICATED LOANS tal of \$7.2 billion - leaving ample

room for the withdrawal of \$900 million worth of underwriting commitments. But such a walkout, all parties agreed, would create a diplomatic incident and lock France into a confrontation with many of the biggest banks operating in the Euromarket.

By the next minning, the Treas-

lion loan to France.

on U.S. banks.

Mr. Galbraith's expression of re-

also rejected any allegations that

France had placed any constraint

In a telephone interview after re-

lease of the ministry statement,

Mr. Galbraith, a banker appointed

to his post by President Ronald

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

ury signaled its willingness to back down, affering to include a cross-default clause and a pari-passu elause. One banker reported that the threatened rebuff by the Euro-pean banks was the deciding factor telexed its approval. for the Treasury, which did not want in appear to isolate France

down with the banks. The wording was not exactly what the banks wanted, but the government's compromise was accepted because the banks also did not relish the prospect of a public dispute. By Friday. Oct. 15, the first of the holdonts signaled ac-

from its partners in the European

Community. But others close to

the deal say that the government just did not want a public show-

# **Story on French Loan** State Department bearing the ambassador's signature told of French government pressure on U.S. banks to underwrite a \$4-bil-

Evan Galbraith

# hy Wednesday, Oct. 20, Bank of America, the last to acquiesce,

The standard pari-passu clause assures lenders that their loan will rank equally with all other loans past nr future - and usually contains a negative pledge to the effect that no future loan will be ar-ranged that is better secured unless such security is given to this loan.

The negative pledge was an especially sensitive point. Banks wanted protection in the event that France might one day borrow money using its gold reserve as collateral while the government was unwilling to see its own field for maneuver circumscribed by foreign banks.
The wording that was accepted

limits the pari-passu pledge to France's external debt and, further, to only that debt held by any of the banks signing the agree-

The same wording applies to the negative pledge clause. Thus, France could use its gold to borrow from any international institu-tion and not violate the contract. It could also borrow from Swiss banks, as they bave not joined this loan. But given that 126 banks will be signing the loan agreement — 54 lead managers and 72 co-managers and participants — the banks felt they were adequately protect-

"It's not an ideal clause," one banker lamented, "but it's not bad given the circumstances." The cross-default clause, which throws this loan into default if any other loan goes unpaid, is also lim-(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

# U.S. Steel Quotas Expected To Intensify Battle for Sales

David M. Roderick

lysts said, is that the world's steel

port business and increased pro-

Already, officials of the Europe-

tectinnism for domestic markets.

more than 10 percent next year.

agreement involves about one mil-

lion tons a year, last year, Europe-

an steelmakers shipped about 6.5 million tons to the U.S. market.

Foreign trade is especially im-

annual output. The Japanese

portant to Japan's steel industry.

which exports about one-third of

also fear that the U.S. quotas will

result in increased competition

with Europe for sales in the Mid-dle East and Asia, as Europe cuts

prices to gain a foothold in those

markets and further compensate

for their losses in the United

There are also fears in Japan,

where steel workers make about

\$10 an hour, that South Korean

steel will invade the market be-

cause wages there are far lower -

about \$2.50 an hour. In fact, South

WASHINGTON - The agreement last week for a three-year quota on European steel exports to U.S. markets has prompted European moves to make up the short-fall by seeking to expand its share of its home market by restricting

It also has prompted some representatives of European steel firms to demand similar U.S. measures against non-European firms.
"We hope that Washington will

pay the same attention to imports from other sources as it has to those from the European Commu-nity because they have just as much effect on the American mar-ket." John C. L. Donaldson, director of the Washington information office of Eurofer, said after Thurs-day's agreement. Eurofer is the producer organization of the Confederation of European Coal and

The first formal moves to protect the European industry may come Monday in Luxembourg. companies are fighting each other to hold their share of the declining when EC foreign ministers meet to discuss a British call for greater protection against steel imports global steel market. This could lead to strong competition for exfrom outside of Europe, diplomats

During the two-day meeting, they said, the fureign ministers will also consider harsber tactics against Japan and its continuing

against Japan and its continuing trade surphis with Europe.
David M. Roderick, the chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., has suggested that his company will file a trade complaint with the U.S. government. crument against the Japanese by

"U.S. Steel is looking closely at imports from Third World countries and Japan," Mr. Roderick said, adding that the agreement with the Europeans, he said, "merely transfers problems from one hemisphere to another."

Mr. Roderick, whose company initiated the actions against the Europeans that led to the three-year quotas, said his company, the higgest U.S. steelmaker, bas prepared a case against "Japanese trade abuses" under trade law and would announce by Oct. 31 whether it would file charges against Japanese companies. Recognizing the trends toward

curbs on imports, Frederick Jaicks, president of Inland Steel of Chicago and the chairman of the International Iron and Steel Institute, predicted that Western steel consumption will drop 8 percent this year, to 379 million tons. What this means, industry analion tons a year to Japan.

Europe's determination to recoup its market losses by passing them along will also affect other major steel exporters, said the Rev-erend William T. Hogan, director of the Industrial Economics Research Institute at Fordham Uni-

versity. South Korea, Taiwan and Brazil are the principal suppliers of steel among developing countries. The three have already announced delays in steel expansion programs because world consumption is well below production levels.

"I don't think there will be overall global quotas," said Father Hogan, who has been studying the steel industry for three decades. but everynne will have to come to some arrangement" because of worldwide overcapacity.

That arrangement probably will According to various forecasts, the EC will be producing less steel by the end of the year than 30 years agn. Output at U.S. steel mills has fallen steadily since March 1981, when it ran at 88.6 percent of capacity; by last August the recession had brought it down to 42.4 percent of capacity.

an Community, which negotiated the steel quota agreement with the U.S. Commerce Department, said Even the modernized Japanese steel mills are operating at about its members would reduce steel im-60 percent of capacity, and have ports from such countries as Bra-zil. Taiwan and East Germany by seen production in the six months that ended in September fall to the lowest level since 1972.

They would do this, the officials The future offers little reassaid, so that European producers could sell at home the steel they surance. A study in July by the Department of Commerce forecast that U.S. steel demand would grow could no longer export to the Unit-ed States. The reduction in sales that will result from the quota at between 1 and 11/2 percent a year in the 1980s, a higher growth rate than in the 1970s but a slower pace than in the two preceding decades. Demand in the rest of the West-

ern world was predicted to grow at a rate ranging from one to 214 percent a year, compared with the nogrowth rate of the 1970s. The only real expansion in de-mand for steel was forecast for the

less-developed countries. While they had a predicted growth rate of 6 percent a year, the Commerce Department study foresaw their maturing steel industries meeting their own needs. Futhermore, countries with low

labor costs such as South Korea, Brazil and Mexico, were seen as likely soon to become the stiffest competitors to the United States, West Germany and Japan for the world markets.

# SEC Maps Out the Hunts' Fortune Thicket of Trusts, Corporations, Partnerships Revealed

WASHINGTON - In research ing the part played by the multi-billionaire Hunt family of Texas in the collapse of the silver market in 1980, the Securities and Exchange Commission first had to map the maze of more than 150 separate cotities that controls the Hunt for-

So many Hunt family members, companies and trust funds were involved in the silver market that the SEC needed a four-color, fold-out diagram just to show the connec-

Though only a preface to the Securities and Exchange Commis-sion's silver market study, the report on Hunt family finances provides the most detailed view ever of the inner workings of the secretive Texas clan. The report was released last week.

The SEC investigators found that two interlocking chains of trust funds assure that future gen-erations of Hunts will inherit the vast wealth that originated with wildcat oil driller Haroldson Lay-tagette Hunt fayette Hunt

One set of trusts was established in 1935 by H.L. Hunt to provide income to six of his children; another set of trusts formed in 1955 by his first wife, Lyda Bunker Hunt, takes care of the grandchil-

The late HLL Hunt was frequently ranked as the richest per-son in the United States and, the dynasty he founded, even spread among three families and two gencrations, remains unchallenged as the wealthiest in the United States. According to Forbes magazine, five of HL. Hunt's children — Nelson Bunker Hunt, W. Herbert Hunt, Lamar Hunt, Caroline Hunt Schoelkopf and Margaret Hunt

Hill - are all billionaires. But the family members lost hundreds of millions of dollars at least on paper — when silver prices plunged from \$50 an ounce to the \$10 range and oil prices dropped drastically, the govern-

ment investigators noted.

By the SECs accounting, Herbert and Lamar Hunt might not even be billionaires any more, and Bunker's personal net worth has declined from an estimated \$2.9 billion to \$1.2 billion.

Herbert's estimated net worth appears to be approximately \$320 million, the SEC reported. Lamar's personal net worth, the agency estimated, may be no more than \$137 million.

Those figures, however, count only personal assets. Much of the family forume is in trust funds, which provide income for family members who do not have access to the principal of the trust.

The SEC noted that the trusts for Bunker, Herbert and Lamar own a little more than 63 percent

business. The rest is held by other The brothers' stake in Placid Oil

> **CURRENCY RATES** Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 22, excluding bank service charges.

Currency Per

8.0335 | Sarvell shetter | 29.075 |
0.0037 | Sapomese yes: 273.10 |
3.0136 | Curvell shear | 0.295 |
0.4211 | Malor, riegel | 2.705 |
0.1365 | Phil. paso | 7.224 |
0.1365 | Phil. paso | 5.263 |
0.0712 | Park escade | 50.712 |
0.2907 | Scienti riyot | 3.4405 |

FIDELITY WORLD FUND

A dividend of US\$ 0.39 per share will be payable no or after October 27.

1982, to shareholders of record nn October 6, 1982 against surrender of

is valued at \$386 million based on the original investment in the firm, but that figure substantially understates the value of the company, the SEC noted. Morgan Guaranty Trust esti-

mated in 1980 that the brothers' Placid holdings were worth \$1.9 billion. The investments held by the Placid trusts will ultimately go to H.L. Hunt's grandchildren. The trusts set up for the grand-

children make members of the family dependent on each other. Bunker Hunt's children, for example, receive income from a trust for which their Herbert is trustee. Herbert's children in turn are beneficiaries of a trust for which Lamar

Because the SEC explored only the Hunt interests involved in the silver market, the map of Hunt holdings leaves several chunks of uncharted territory involving fami-ly members who did not invest in a year ago assembled information indicating a similar pattern of interlocking trusts among other fam-

7.1405 2.1745

Australien s 1.0623
Australien s 1.0623
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Flundsh mark 5.471
Recel Montaine 71.70
Recel Mo

Paying Agent: Kredictbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Swiss Paying Agent: Bank Julius Bar & Cn

The trusts for the children of Bunker and Herbert are just two of five grandchildren trusts that own the family's second big petroleum firm — Hunt Energy — through a holding company called Hunt Industries.

The complexity of the intercon-nections between family members has grown as the trusts invested in new ventures: The trusts for the children of Bunker and Herbert Hunt each own a 50-percent stake in Planet Investment, which in turn owns Hunt International Re-

sources, or HIRCO. The trusts for Bunker and Her-bert's children own yet another family corporation, Profit Investment, a Delaware corporation which was one of the major vehicles for investing in silver. Profit Investment owns 50 percent of International Metals Investment, a Bennuda corporation whose remaining shares were held by two Sandi Arabian silver pregulators.

Saudi Arabian silver speculators. The third generation of Hunts is already creating its own network of companies, the SEC study indi-cates. Herbert Hunt's children directly own Hunt Holdings, which does business as Pentad Re-

# almabani

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



# SR 120,000,000

Syndicated Standby Guarantee Facility for construction activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Lead managed by

Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi Saudi American Bank

Managed by Banque Indosuez (Bahrain OBU)

Citibank, N.A. Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago Grindlays International Limited (Bahrain OBU) Lloyds Bank International Limited

Société Générale (Paris) Bahrain Branch





# EXPORTS OF HERACLES GROUP

### Investments totalling \$ 200 million demonstrate our confidence in the future of Greece.

in the course of 1981 HERACLES General Cament initiated tha largest Investment programme in its history. Investments worth 11.3 billion drachmae, due to be completed by the end of 1982, era under way and will product and of the country's exports. Nine billions are being invested on a new cement factory at Milaki, Alivari with a capacity of 1.5 million tons of cement a year to replace that HERACLES factory at Piraeus, and 2.3 tillions on anergy saving and the substitution of fuel

oll by coal in the existing factories. The removal of a large industrial unit from Attica will anhance the anvironmental protection of Athens, while the country's foreign exchange reserves will be strengthened through the use of cheaper anargy and increased exports. HERACLES has always had confidence in the future of Greeca. This policy has resulted in tha company's doubling every six years. This confidence in the future is activaly demonstrated by the continuing and aver



PIC BOX 500 ATHEMS - GREECE PHONE 8088111 CABLE ADDRESS CIMIRACLIS ATHINAI TELEA 021 5166



QUEEN ALIA MAUSOLEUM — E.J.D. Mansfield, a senior partner of ondon's Halcrow Architectural Practice designed this mausoleum in the

memory of the late Queen Alia of Jordan. It was completed in 1980. Among its features is its facing of calacata alpha marble from Carrera, Italy.

# Amman Boom in Office, Hotel Buildings Recedes

By Sarah Searight

THE POPULATION of Amman grew from 30,000 in 1948 to 1.2 million last year. Bazaars, shopping centers and trans-port terminals now cover most of the city's ancient sites, but a few Iron Age forts on the

nearby fills and Roman remains in the cen-ter indicate Amman's antiquity.

Its modern development is the result of war: a large influx of displaced Palestinians in 1946, another in 1967 and still more refugees from the Lebanese civil war after 1976.

The city's development has been hampered by its geography — a series of steep-sided hills converging on the town center, which has grown up since Roman times in a narrow valley. Waves of housing and office development cover the hills. Recent growth has been largely at the hands of the more affluent. The Gulf has offered Jordanians and Palestinians jobs and nearly \$1 billion is remitted each year. But roots in Jordan remain strong and every Guif wage earner wants to build himself a some io Am-

The last three years have also seen a beom in office and hotel building, which is now tapering off. Amman has more than enough.

The National Planning Council has called for an overall housing strategy, and a con-sultant should be chosen shortly for a yearlong, countrywide study. Under the present five-year plan, which runs the present main emphasis is on low-cost housing.

Amman has its fair share of squatters.

Three years ago the Urban Development Project was set up to look into the problem of housing them. It has two projects in hand propered by briting amounts. Helecow Fox in partnership with a local associated the property of the pro ate, Jouzy and Partners.

One is to upgrade pockets of squatters in downtown Amman, affecting about 15,000 people, by supplying water and electricity, surfacing roads and alleys, and setting up social services such as clinics and schools. The inhabitants are to be given security of tenure. The government will buy the land from the present owners and resell it to the present occupants at prices determined by income surveys. Those whose homes are demolished to make way for services, about 10 percent, will be rehoused on the edge of the

city in the other project.
This will develop new areas of low-cost housing. A single concrete room on a 100-square-meter (120-square-yard) plot leaves

needs it, a traditional approach to house building in this part of the world. The two projects, together worth \$60 million, are being financed 38 percent by the World Bank, and the rest by the semi-official Housing Bank.

Movement from town to country is likely to continue. City growth is forecast at around 3.4 percent, sadly for the country as being developed on the bare brown hills that surround the city. The Chinese are working on one such suburb for 40,000 at Abu Nusair, with a French-Lebanese consortium, Sojer. Consultancy bids have just been submitted for another mixed housing project, for 3,000 units, to house employees at the new Queen Alia airport, 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) south of Amman. The airport is ex-pected to start functioning next year and the township should be ready by the end of the

Offers for the Alia township had to be submitted by a local consultant in association with an international partner. This is usually the case. International companies find it politic as well as practical to have the nized to be, finds the international partner may have more experience of advanced technology and design and new materials.

Materials are obtained from local suppliers because there are too many bureaucratic delays in importing them. Amman siss on much of the material, its limestone hills on much of the material, its timestone falls supplying most of the aggregate used in the city. Faring is somewhat haphream in the city but in these areas asked for better housing, a certain amount of stone facing is stipulated according to the size of plot, and therefore the standard of house. This raises the certain of housing but also make for a large the cost of housing but also makes for a har-mony that is rare in cities developing at Amman's pace. Facing stone comes mainly from the West Bank, as does most of the marble that can be used as an alternative.

Traffic is as much of a problem in Amman as in other large cities. Halcrow Fox has submitted an overall plan for roads and public transport and the National Planning Council has invited prequalification tenders for four traffic intersections. There are also plans for multistory car parks, which are desperately needed to relieve congested

# Building Materials: Local Involvement in Supplies Grows

RECESSION may be the key word in construction in most parts of the world, but the Middle East is still booming. Roads, harbers, industrial plant

and housing still have to be built. Nevertheless, the changing economic scene and the growing sophistication of clients have had their effects. Quality is now reckoned more important than quantity and speed; and more attention is

given to cast effectiveness. There is also more supervision at the plan-ning stage. Local involvement has expanded, particularly in the field of supplies of materials and equip-ment. Hationalization of supplies. joint ventures, transfer of technology and, above all, the availability in the area of an ever-widening range of materials in general relieves the contractor of some previ-

ous headaches. The continuing boom is most evident in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq. As a measure of Saudi construction, it is worth noting that cement con-sumption there is around 17 million metric tons (18.7 million short tons) a year, and, for example, a 3,000 cubic meter (3,900 cubic yard) building uses about a thou-sand metric tons. Iraq thrives paradoxically because of its war with Iran, thanks to the huge sums of money sent in aid by Gulf countries. Construction continues apace in the United Arab Emirates, especially Abu Dhabi, partly because of infrastructure projects, partly because there is still enough money in the kitty for prestige projects.

Of the materials used for the industry, cement is the most promi-nent and one of the best established industries in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia and the UAE plan to be self-sufficient by the mid-1980s. Other countries are constantly in-creasing production, many with West German or British equip-

Imported cement comes from Europe, India and the Kenyan cement works at Bamburi, often by way of floating siles, as at Aqe-ba in Jordan and near Muscat in Oman, which can offload either into bulk carriers or into basging apparatus. None of the Gulf cement is sulphate-resistant, an essential for foundations in the area because of the high salt content of the soil, and specially treated cement still has to be imported, ei-

Ras al-Khaima, an emirate of the UAE, is hoping to corner the Gulf market for white cement, used for decorative finishes, with a plant to be completed in 1984 producing 300,000 tons a year. Only this relatively impoverished emirate has the right quality of limestone. Local rock is also being used in Fujaira, another of the emirates, in two small plants pro-ducing rock wool and ceramics, mainly for the local and Omani

Steel is imported in different stages of preparation, generally now by local suppliers, either na-tionalized, as in Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Libya, or private, as in Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Jordan. The source depends to some extent on which developed country, if any, dominates the consultancy market and writes out the specifications of

a given contract.

Japanese steel has become more and more popular; there is plenty of it, it is cheap and the quality is good. U.S. steel is not much seen; British steel predominates in the UAE and Oman and also in specialized fields. A British company, H.H. Robertson, has done well exporting architectural steel to the Middle East. South Korea is also

Some of the Japanese steel is

sold through joint ventures, as are many other construction materials. This is one of the results of national pressure to "localize" control of the country's development. But it is not only politics that makes the joint venture attractive: customers are also glad to avoid import headaches by buying locally. The Japanese have set up several steel ventures, in particular in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, where they are manufacturing pipes from Japanese feedstock. The Danish firm of Hempel has a joint venture in Qatar to manufacture paint. Britain's ICI has a similar arrangement with a Jordanian company to manufacture emulsion and alkyd resins for the Middle East.

A different sort of example of foreign enterprise setting up with an eye to local acceptability is the French ceramics company Ceric, which establishes brick works in Egypt using sophisticated technology to make its products from desert clay instead of riverside clay, which, since the High Dam was completed, is no longer being replenished by the annual Nile

Vehicle assembly plants are another kind of joint venture, though generally for smaller units. The Middle East appetite for vehicles is

countries in the area have such plants. Fiat is building e plant with the Libyans near Tripoli to assemble 10,000 vehicles a year, mainly for domestic use. Fiat is also breaking into the Iraqi and Sandi markets, though not yet to the point of assembly plants.

In most parts of the area heavy transport vehicles are imported through private or government through private or government agencies. Sometimes, as in the Gulf, this is compulsory as a means of spreading the spin-off from oil wealth. Gone are the days when contractors imported their own vehicles and most are thank-ful to be free of the burden, which included the nightmarish business of providing certificates of origin

for all spare parts.

Caterpillar of the United States is still way ahead for really large equipment, bulk movers especially. and has the best reputation for scrvice and spare parts. Its nearest ri-val is the Japanese Komatsu, seen as better for smaller equipment and the West German Daimler-Benz, which is strengthening its position in Iraq by setting up training schools for mechanics. A criticism of U.S. vehicles has been that they are sometimes too com-

Exceptions to this general rule are made for specific projects. Mack Trucks Australia, for instance, has built two cab and chassis units for a particular road construction job in North Yemen and there is a tender out for six heavy-load transport vehicles to haul petrochemicals modules to the new Saudi port of Jubail.

There is still an awful lot of the Middle East that cannot yet be reached by road, let alone by any sort of bulk carrier, and roads play a large part in development plans. Iraq is particularly vulnerable; because of the war, most of its imports come by land and trucks have exacted e costly toll from roads and bridges. Special cament sometimes has to be imported for road construction, as well as bitumen, which is supplied through lo-cal agents, sometimes in joint ventures with oil majors. Supplies come from as far away as Singa-pore and Curação, though there bitumen refineries in Jordan

and Bahrain.

problem. Contractors who have been in e country a long time sometimes have their own bitumen heaters on site. Others, where the supply can be depended upon, plan their progress to fit in with the regular arrival of trucks, some of which may be insulated, others incorporating their own heaters.
MEDP Corp. of Switzerland is
among those building bodies for
such trucks. Elsewhere, as with the military arrields in Oman, for in-stance, at Khassab in the Musan-dam Peninsular, the bitumen is transported in barrels by barge and has to be blended on site.

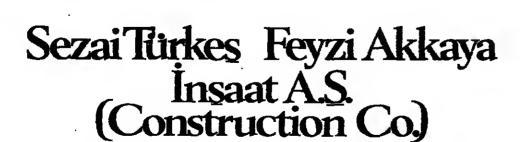
Over the last 10 years public and private clients in the Middle East have learned about quality the hard way. The reason Gulf sheikhs build themselves so many palaces, it is said, is because they reckon the lifetime of each is so short. Al-ready in Abu Dhabi they are knocking down multistory blocks, with the greatest of ease, that are

and so are building costs. More research has been done into the climatic problems of the area, for steel and concrete especially. Corrosion along the flat sait marsh shores of the Gulf is some of the worst in the world. Thermal movement from expansion and retrac-tion in the wide-ranging tempera-tures of the desert has led to modified specifications for steel and concrete. Local involvement is greater at all stages of a project and technicians from all over the world with an enormous variety of experience of a wide range of materials are working in local concerns. Everyone wants to sell to the

Middle East.

Recession is as topical here as elsewhere. But its effects are more muted and many oil governments are relieved at the slower tempo of development, finding it easier in the present mood to assess the lasting value of a project. There is still would be well advised to check the worthiness of projects on hand be fore too heavy a commitment. A ways take e local representative with you and watch out for conf

—SARAH SEARIGHT

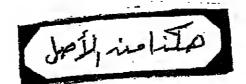


years in Engineering (1932–1982)

Istanbul-Turkey



INFRASTRUCTURAL WORK — In Sana'a, North Yemen, workers dig a trench for water pipes. The Arab world contin-



# France, Banks Settle Loan Terms

the government rarely borrows in its own name. Usually state agencies tap the market carrying the guarantee of the government. As a result, the bankers did win a concession of extending the cross-default to any external loan guaranteed by France and held by any bank in the syndicate.

Before the final showdown · France had agreed to reduce the number needed to declare this loan in default to 51 percent of the lenders from the two-thirds it bad first proposed. In addition, France in the late in paying interest or aving a converse to be late in paying interest or principal before lenders can call for a vote of default. This was down from the 15 days initially

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The second secon

The banks did not get the information memorandum they had been seeking detailing the financial situation of the government. They are also not getting the

pre-signing dinner that many con-sider traditional. "After all," one banker said, "it's not every day that they raise \$4 billion."

"The French are handling this in an incredibly low-keyed way for such a prestigious operation," complained another, adding that "there's a certain amount of arrogance in not even having the min-ister of finance scheduled to attend

Société Générale, which is organizing the ceremony, explains that a dinner was ruled out as unwieldly because of the large number of participants. The bank also notes that Michel Camdessus, director of the Treasury, will be the government's official representative. Finance Minister Jacques Delors will attend if he is able to, but Société Générale says it did not want to commit him and then disappoint the lenders if he

was suddenly unable to show up. While the government itself paid half a point over the London inter-bank offered rate for its 10-year loan, which will be used to help defend the franc on the foreign exchange market, Snecma, the stateowned aviation company, slipped

(Continued from Page 13)

the warrants are not worth more

In the floating rate market, the

State Bank of New South Wales is

offering \$50 million of negotiable

certificates of deposit. This five-year paper is aimed at the institu-

tional market, with paper sold in

minimum denominations of

\$500,000. Interest will be set at

The Deutsche mark sector was

oyed following the Bundes-

bank's cut of the both the discount

and Lombard rates by a full per-centage point, double what the

market had been anticipating. Or.

Mnnday, the government is ex-pected to break below the 8-per-cent barrier when it announces a

domestic issue of up to 1.8 billion

DM. Bankers expect a coupon of

7% percent but suggest this will re-

quire a seven-year maturity rather

than the 10-year life the govern-

The European Community will also come to market for 200 mil-lion DM, but it will be seeking a

maturity of at least 10 years, preferring 12 years. This rules out

any chance of its offering a coupon

of less than 8 percent, bankers say. Last week, the Council of Eu-

rope sold 125 million DM of 10-

3/16 point over the London inter-

bank offered rate.

ment would prefer.

**Boom on Eurobond Markets** 

(Continued from Page 13)
ited to external debt and to debt small loan bearing a split margin of 1/2 point over Libor. Originally set at \$100 million, the loan in and out of the market with a rate or 14 points over the prime \$170 million bad been raised in

syndication. The loan is for eight years but can be extended to 10 if the lenders are willing. The low % point margin applies for the first 41/2 years. Snecma is paying a quarterpoint commitment fee and a quarter-point management fee.

This was Snecma's first syndicated credit and its success was linked to bankers competing to win favor and business with the

Elsewhere, Spain surprised bankers who had thought its borrowing for the year was completed by mandating Manufacturers Hanover Trust to syndicate a \$200-million loan. The eight-year deal will be priced entirely over the prime rate of U.S. banks. There will be a standard formula tying the margin to the rate for certificates of deposassuring both Spain and the lenders that if the prime rate gets suck for political reasons a true money market rate will be used as

the base rate. Credit worries about Spain itself abated last week when INI-owned Endesa informed bankers that it had transferred the money needed to pay the late interest payment on Aluminio Español's \$200-million loan. Failure by the subsidiary of the state holding company to hon-or its guarantee for Aluminio's debt had prompted lenders to

The Bank of Greece, using the state refining company Aspropir-gos, will be tapping the domestic pound market for £80 million by offering five-year sterling accep-

The Greek telecommunications company OTE will tap the Euro-dollar market for up to \$150 million later this year.

Italy's Ferrovie dello Stato is asking for terms needed to raise

From Canada, Hndson's Bay Co. is seeking \$100 million for five years, offering to pay I point over

The Ivory Coast, seeking \$150 million for eight years at 11/2 points over the London interbank offered

**Eurobond Yields** 

For Week Ended Oct. 20 Int'l Inst, Ig. term USS ......

ECU medium term.....

**Market Turnover** 

EUA long term.

tions, they added.

15,33 %

1671 %

8.53 %

**Uncertainty Over Rates Halts** 

sière's decision, the bank said.

around mid-December. ■ Venezuela Refinancing Offers Venezuela bas received offers to refinance \$932 million in shortterm foreign debt, Reuters quoted the public credit director, Erika de

The offers are the first results of Finance Minister Luis Ugneto's mission to the United States and Europe to seek refinancing of up

In the Eurosterling market, the World Bank is offering £75 million of 81/2-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11% percent at a discount of 99%. Only 30 percent of the purchase price needs to be put up on Nov. 11, with the remainder

due by April 22. In the Canadian dollar sector Hydro Quebec increased its issue to 60 million dollars from the initially indicated 50 million. The 10year bonds, bearing a coupon of 14 percent, drew support from inves-tors attracted by the high coupon, dealers said.

rate, has been stuck since August with Bankers Trust and Mitsubishi Bank unable to draw other banks mto the underwriting group. They are now asking banks to come into the deal for only \$10 million, down from the \$30-million commitments

sought earlier. Officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank participated at meetings in New York and London of potential participants, telling them that the lvory Coast was on track in the second year of an IMF-supervised stabilization program and that both institutions had a favorable view of the credit.

IMF officials also gave bankers pep talk on Yugoslavia and its efforts, now virtually completed, to raise \$200 million from North American and Japanese banks

1MF officials report they are taking a more active role in "improving communications with commercial banks" and are participaulng in a "very informal" way to share factual information.

In the Far East, the Bank of Thailand is asking banks to lend it \$200 millinn for eight years at a margin set mostly at 4 point over Libor. The terms are extremely tight, but given the current interest in Asian loans, bankers do not rule out the possibility that Thailand will find lenders.

Chile's Codelco is sounding the market for terms on a \$300-million

Argentina, Banks Near Accord Argentina and its British bankers are close to an agreement to defer for 180 days from maturity the public sector debts that fell due while joint financial sanctions were in force, Reuters qunted banking sources as saying Friday

At least one major British bank plans to sign the agreement here this week, they said. Accords are being finalized with each bank separately, following linked negotia-

■ IMF Said to Back Chile Loan Jacques de Larosière, the IMF's managing director, supports Chile's application for a standby credit to reactivate its economy, Reuters quoted a Chilean Centra

Bank communiqué as saying Friday in Santiago.

The IMF has advised the Chilean Finance Ministry and the Central Bank about Mr. de Laro-

Chile hopes to get about \$900 million from the fund under the standby credit and other IMF facilities. Formal approval by the fund's executive board is expected

Sullivan, as saying Friday in Cara-

Mr. de Sullivan said a reply may be given sometime next week.



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# Kuwait Prepared to Compromise On OPEC Output Quotas, Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KUWAIT - Kuwait was prepared to accept "compromise proposals" at the next ministerial meeting of OPEC to ease differences on production quotas and prices, Oil Minister Ali Khalifa al-Sabah was quoted as saying.

"We are ready to accept a compromise, even if some sacrifices are involved in the short run, provided these are just and enforced on all [OPEC members]," Sheikh al-Sabah told the newspaper Al-Watan on Saturday.

Kuwait, whose reserves of crude oil are officially put at 72 billion barrels has had difficulty marketing its heavy crude oil due to the lower prices offered by other OPEC members for their higher-grade crudes.

Earlier this month, Kuwait joined the five other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council at a meeting in Oman to draft oil pricing and production policies.

# U.S. Envoy Says He Regrets **News Story on French Loan**

Reagan, said he initiated the exchange Saturday with the French

"Somehow or other, a reporting telegram, one of a series of them, confidential and classified documents, was put into the hands of The Wall Street Journal," he said.
"This in itself is illegal and I am notifying the attorney general. Secondly, the article was entirely misleading. I wanted to be sure that the French government was not damaged by this and I did state our regrets."

Efforts to reach officials of The Wall Street Journal for comment were unavailing Saturday.

The newspaper's account, pearing under a New York date-line, quoted from what it said was one of the ambassador's messages concerning the loan in this pas-

sage:
"Mr. Galbraith cabled that '... American banks from the begin-ning felt vulnerable to French pressure because of the banks' activity in France. [U.S. banks] made it clear that, from the beginning. the U.S. banks' subscriptions to the loan were motivated out of fear that the French could retaliate, specifically with negative decisions on outstanding requests now before French authorities."

Mr. Galbraith said be bad not written any of the cablegrams. Rather, be said, it is normal State Department practice that all cablegrams leaving a post are signed off

by the ambassador when he is

present in the country.

The ambassador said the messages were "reporting cables." The newspaper, be said, made a "despicable story out of them.
When he was asked to explain

references in the cablegrams to the Finance Ministry, Mr. Galbraith said the attitude of the ministry was not represented, "just perhaps some guy way down the line." The loan, which France began in

seek a month ago, is a standby facility that the government here could draw un when needed, mainly to support the French franc in exchange markets. Because the French had not borrowed in the braith said, "they took some very strong positions that were resisted and these created arguments.

"Most all of this was satisfactorily worked out from the banks' point of view and the loan was ar

ranged," be said,
Mr. Galbraith referred to the publication of the cables as a criminal matter that, he said, gave a routine dispute a great deal of meaning.

The ministry's statement main-tained that "all during the placement of this loan there was strict avoidance of all contact by the ministry with the banks likely to subscribe." The ministry's only involvement with a bank during the subscription was with the loan manager, Société Générale, the communiqué said.

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# **Bond Prices Fall After M-1 Surge**

By Michael Quint New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Short-term interest rates rose more than a quarter of a percentage point and longterm bond prices fell sharply Fri-day as credit market participants decided that the Federal Reserve

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

was not acting to reduce interest rates as quickly as they expected. Many analysis now doubt that another cut in the discount rate is

The increase in short-term and long-term interest rates gained momentum late in the day after the Fed announced a larger-than-ex-pected \$3.2 billion increase in the basic U.S. money supply, known as the M-1, for the week ended Oct. 13.

Some analysts attributed the increase to a buildup in checking ac-counts from "All Savers" certificates that matured early in the month but were not immediately reinvested.

Traders and economists also said that interest rates rose be-cause the Federal Reserve did not announce a reduction in the the discount rate it charges on loans in financial institutions. That rate is now 91/2 percent.

Although Fed officials have re-peatedly said that changes in the kinds of accounts offered by banks and thrift institutions are distorting the basic money supply measure, analysis are not completely

ignoring the weekly data.

The numbers suggest that there is no room for another discount rate ent, just yet," said William O. Sullivan Jr., a senior vice president at the Bank of New York. The Fed has not abandoned the monetary aggregates in their entirety, and may be waiting to see what ef-

fect the recent rate reductions have on consumer psychology and the

mnney supply."

Robert Schwartz, a money market economist at Merrill Lynch, said: "Intellectually, the markets understand that they should not be paying so much attenuon to the money supply numbers. But the reality is that the Fed did not cut the discount rate. A half-point cut in the discount rate was needed to validate the earlier price gains, and

a one-point cut was needed to fuel

any further advances. David Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said that further declines in interest rates are not likely until spring. After watching the prime fall 4.5 percentage points since midyear, the Fed may want to see the economy's response before easing fur-

By late Friday rates on threemonth and six-month Treasury bills had increased by more than a quarter of a percentage point, to 7.88 percent and 8.35 percent, respecifically. Must of the increase in bill rates occurred after the money

supply announcement.
In the note and bond market, price declines ranged from half a point for newly issued two-year notes to 2½ points for long-term bonds, with about half of the price declines occurring after the money

supply data. A breakdown of the components of the M-I showed that currency in circulation rose \$300 million, nuninterest-bearing checking accounts fell \$300 million, and interest-bearing checking accounts rose \$3.2

Economists in and out of the Federal Reserve agree that the growth of interest-bearing checking accounts is continuing to overstate the actual growth in amount of money the public has available

ie uncertainty, with 10.1 percent unemployment, many households want to keep their savings as liquid as possible and are holding funds in interest-bearing checking accounts rather than in a higher-

yielding, but less liquid, savings certificate, analysts said. Including the latest week's in-crease, to \$468.3 billion, the level of M-1 is well above the Fed's short-term and long-term growth targets. The annualized M-1 growth of 11.9 percent in the latest quarter and 7.3 percent in the lat-est year are both higher than the

Fed's 1982 target of 21: percent to

51; percent. West German Rates

Helmut Geiger, the president of the West German Savings Bank and Giro Federation, said in an interview Sunday with West German radio that interest rates could drop on a broad front this week.

Reuters reported from Cologne. The Bundesbank on Thursday cut its discount rate, at which it lends to commercial banks, by one per cent to six per cent, the lowest since February 1980.

But Mr. Geiger added that ac-tions by the United States would continue to play a key role in de-termining West German levels. West European interest rates have generally eased recently in line

### **U.S. Consumer Rates**

For Week Ended Oct. 22	
Possbook Savings	5.50 %
"All Savers" Certificates	7.48 %
6-Month Savings Certificales	£73 °
Tex-Exempl Bonds Bond Suver 20-Bond Index	2.69
Money Markel Funds Donoghue's 7-Day Average	9,10 %
Home Mortgage FMLB, average	14.23°÷

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# VBA Contract Talks: Owners Seek a New Deal

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Since the 1960s, David Stem and Larry Fleisher have stared at each other across the bargaining table, sometimes screaming, sometimes laughing, but always able to work out a solu-

The two lawyers are at it again these days. Stern argues the case for the National Basketball Associatioo as its executive vice president and chief negotiator, while Fleisher pleads for the NBA Players Association as its director. The object: a new cootract to replace the one that expired June 1.

The seasoo opens oext Friday. yet the two have presented a calm public posture. Outwardly there are no harsh words, oo threats, oo angry stalking out of negotiations
— the sort of unproductive, sabo-

— the sort of improductive, sabotoging by-play that has marked the National Football League talks.

Even though it might appear there are oo major issues for the players — after all, with an average of about \$220,000 apiece, they are as a group the world's highest salaried at highest it is a difficult time. ried athletes — it is a difficult time for the sport. The league believes it cannot continue its system of freemarket free-agency and salaries with oo ceilings. In any given season, says the league, only four or five of the 23 teams make money.

In an ironic twist, the league is asking that the players' salaries be

based on a percentage of the teams' revenue, according to a source close to the negotiations. That is directly opposite the posi-tion taken by NFL owners and players.

There is something almost com-fortable about the two NBA warri-ors, Fleisher and Stern, in their confrontations.

As one inside observer explains. "Fleisher doesn't have to worry about going back to his players and explain all his actions, as Ed Garvey must do in football. Fleisher's been doing this since 1963 He er's been doing this since 1963. He knows all the answers. He doesn't oced his players' permission to do anything.
"And Stern has been involved

with the league for 15 years. He's oot an outside gun hired to come in. He doesn't feel pressured to get instant results. That's what has happened with Jack Donlan in the

In conversations with many key figures involved in the NBA talks, as well as with others familiar with the issues, a picture of a sport em-erges that has little in commoo with pro football's issues. Pro basketball, with its small squads, 82-game regular-seasoo schedule, less cumbersome froot offices and un-inhibited owners, is out as rigid and possesses fewer secrets. Larry O'Brien, the NBA com-

tached attitude at the orgotiations he has already attended two oegotiatiog sessions. Neither Commissioner Bowie Kuhn of baseball oor Commission-er Pete Rozelle of the NFL artend-

missioner, doesn't adopt a de-

ed talks in the early stage. Both had strikes. But O'Brien enjoys pressing the flesh. He was skilled at bringing people and issues together in the 1960s, when he helped steer

**NBA Exhibition Games** 

Friedry's Results
New Jersey 91, Atlanta 85
Washington 27, New York 74
Philiadelphio. 117, Indiano 113
Chicago 129, San Antonia 134, OT
Dollas 109, Houston 95
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More Sports On Page 19

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USA cable companies.

That argument doesn't impress labor.

they're asking the players. Save us from ourselves, " is the view of a pro-labor observer. "The owners are asking the employees to stop the owners from spending money. The owners attempted to put a

court-apppointed special master rurned that down. The ceiling was designed to save the owners from themselves. It might have prevented the reoccu-rence of the Moses Malone situa-tion — Malone was a free agent

and they did. Finally, they made a deal and sent him to Philadelphia.

through Coogress many of President Johnsoo's programs.
His basketball manipulations, however, have not produced wind-

falls or pork barrels for his owners. They want to share to the basketball money that only the players seem to be making. Owners view the NBA ---- which

collectively lost \$15 million last season — as being on the verge of financial success. Last year network television ratiogs rose. So did attendance. Each team this season will receive a total of \$1.2 millioo from CBS-TV, and the ESPN and

Io previous years, cable compa-nies weren't interested. Now, 10 many owners, cable-TV is just over the rainbow. Yet there are some clubs that will oever share the dream because of their smaller markets and their inabilities to compete financially. Those clubs cootend the only answer is to share the wealth - just as everyone does in the NFL

"What the owners are doing is, team wage ceiling on salaries. A

after playing with Houston and received a \$2-million-year offer from Philadelphia. The Rockets were entitled to match the offer

"Houston, which couldn't afford him, was ready to match the offer," ootes an expert oo the work-



Moses Malone of the Philadelphia 76ers Exhibit A: The ceiling was designed to save the owners from themselves

The league's latest bargaining ploy is its demand for givebacks, which one observer calls "something that has oever happened to the history of sports negotiations." Among the giveback demands are a slicing of the roster from 12 players to 10. But practical basketball people know that is impossible: How can you scrimmage if you only bave 10 players and one is injured?

is injured?

The league also says it wants to take away first-class air travel.

ngs of the NBA. "They were chas- How many o-foot-9-inch, 250pound people can sit three abreast for a few hours? And if they did, what sort of shape would they be in to play a game?

Perhaps most unsettling to many players is the attempt by the league to eliminate the guaranteed contract - under which a player is paid for the life of the contract. whether or not he performs.

Fleisher says he has not given the league a deadline for settling. Nor, he says, has the league given him one before it would put into effect the givebacks,

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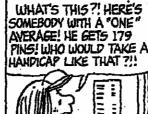
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ABOUT WINTER!





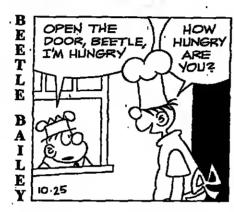






















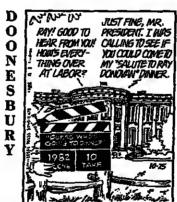










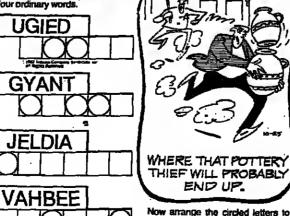












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# **DENNIS THE MENACE**



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# **BOOKS**

SCANDALS, SCAMPS AND SCOUNDRELS The Casebook of an Investigative Reporter

By James Phelan. 222 pp. \$13.95.

Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Selwyn Raab

IT WAS James Phelan's first news-paper job and he thought he had dug up a big story about protection payoffs by gangsters to police officers and prosecutors in a suburb of St. Louis. For his efforts, he was beaten up, tossed into a ditch and, with a gun pressed against his head, warned to stop poking around. His story about vice and corruption was never print-ed. The publisher of Phelan's newspaper in Alton, Ill., disliked antagoniz-

per in Alton, Ill., disliked antagonizing entrenched politicians or upsetting the community with unpleasant news. So, he simply killed the story.

That incident, 40 years ago, was James Phelan's introduction to the precarious nature of investigative journalism. Fortunately, it did not discourage him from becoming one of the United States's best investigative reporters. After a lifetime of tackling mysteries and fashioning them into newspaper and magazine stories, Phenewspaper and magazine stories, Phelan describes some of his most notable successes and occasional failures in Scandals, Scamps and Scoundrels: the Casebook of an Investigative Re-

Many of the vignettes resemble deabout Howard R. Hughes, secret lob-byists and a quixonic investigation by a New Orleans District Attorney into President Kennedy's assassination.
What is more important is Phelan's dispassionate look at the sometimes overly glorified practice of investiga-tive journalism in the United States.

Working primarily as an independ-ent freelancer, Phelan has flourished

when his brand of reporting was fash-ionable and survived the hard times when investigative journalism was less chic. His experience in Alton taught him early that many news organizations want little or no part of investigative reporting, an expensive, high-risk, time-consuming business that of-

Solution to Friday's Puzzle BLAME LEON BYIL SOD QUARTERBACK ROUST TEE ten results in "dry holes" instead of stories or, even worse, in libel suits. Most publishers and editors, he says, are principally interested in getting stories quickly and cheaply.

Phelan believes that investigative in the United States is not stories in the United States in a state of the states in the United States in

journalism in the United States is now at one of its low ebbs. There are few national magazines left that will subsidize well-documented and significant stories, he contends, and television for the most part shies away from com-plex subjects. Additionally, he main-tains, investigative reporting has been damaged by an upsurge in advocacy journalism masquerading as objective reportage. "There has been an increase in hubris and elitism among the media," Phelan says, "some of which confuse their constitutionally proved confuse their constitutionally protected right to inform with an obligation

to instruct or indoctrinate," Phelan prefers the unromentic painstaking process of wading through records or interviewing him. dreds of people to nail down a story dreds of people to nail down a story it is the best way to find facts and he wisely suggests: The chilling effect of libel suits would be substantially reduced if publishers and editors budgeted more for producing articles and less for lawyers to defend them.

and less for lawyers to defend them."

Much of Pheian's work for the old
Saturday Evening Post, The New
York Times Magazine and Cosmopol. York Times Magazine and Cosmopolitan has focused on official misconduct and attempts by powerful businessmen to secretly manipulate officials or influence legislation. His description of how Jim Garrison, the former district attorney of New Orleans, wrongly prosecuted Clay Shaw as a conspirator in the assassination of President Kennedy is a frightening compelling account of the criminal justice system having gone haywire.

One of the few savants on the law

One of the few savants on the late One of the few savants on the late Howard Hughes, Phelan unearther some of Hughes's bizarre and sordid financial deals as well as the reclusive millionaire's attempts to control politicians and the press. He also helped unravel the puzzle of how Clifford Irving plagiarized unpublished materials for his fictitious biography of Hughes.

Hughes. Yes, just as in the movies and tele-vision, there are exhilarating moment of glory for investigative reporters.
But, Phelan also recounts the frustrating aspects, such as wasting months of hard work because Hughes had the behind-the-scenes power to kill a story that the millionaire found embarrant ing to himself and the country.

Selvyn Raab is on the staff of The New York Times.

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

R OMAN signals have become in-ercasingly popular among American experts with good reason. In many situations they allow the partner of the opening leader to con-vey more information on the first trick than is possible with the traditional attitude signal - high to en-

The Roman idea, introduced many years ago by the stars of the great Ital-ian Blue Team, is to make use of the distinction between odd and even spot cards. Odd cards are used to encourage, and even cards to discourage. The discouraging cards also carry a suit-preference message, so if the first play is the deuce it will tend to suggest a shift to a low-ranking suit, while the cight would express interest in a highranking suit.

In the rare situations in which the leader's partner finds himself with all odd cards or all even cards, some problems arise. A high odd card may be suspect, and so may a low even card. A player who wishes to discourage with 7-5-3 would play the seven. And if he wishes to encourage with 6-4-2 he would play the two. A fine example of the value of such signals occurred on the diagramed

deal and aided the eventual winners East's raise of her partner's weak two-bid in hearts did not prevent South from bidding. And North rightly raised spades to game. On a good day this contract would make 11 tricks, but this was not a good day. After the lead of the heart king, East

thought matters over and played the

deuce. The opening hid had clearly in-

tinuation was due to be ruffed. The two oot only discouraged, but sug-

gested a shift to clubs.

West dutifully played a club, and
East took two tricks and played a
third round. West's spade jack now came into play, and South could not prevent the defense from scoring i trump trick to defeat the contract.

In the replay, West continued hearts at the second trick and game made easily.

Notice what would have happened if the minor-suit holdings in each hand were interchanged. On the first would have had to play the bear the source of the second control o minor suits.

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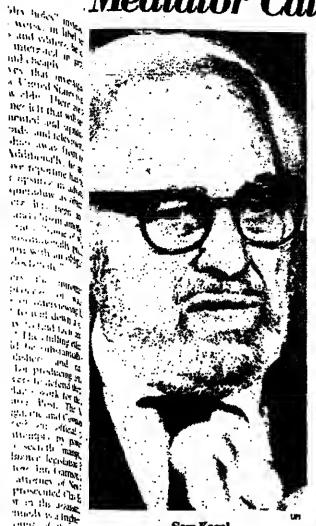
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**SPORTS** 

# Mediator Calls Recess in NFL Strike Negotiations



Sam Kagel Time to 'reexamine and reassess.'

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est round of the National Football League dent, said: labor negotiations ended Saturday, and not

Sam Kagel, the 73-year-old private media-tor who joined the talks 12 days ago, recessed them, suggesting that the parties "reexamine and reassess" their positions on the issues perpetuating a strike now 33 days old. Where and when negotiations will resume was not decided. Nor was it decided that Kagel would be involved in them.

But it was made clear by Jack Donlan, the executive director of the NFL Management Council, that "it makes no sense" to him or his oegotiating committee to return to bargaining if the players association continues

its present position. The season, meanwhile, remains in jeopardy. p This was the fifth weekend in which there were no games, and the league is ex-pected to announce soon that no games can be played next weekend.

Only two weekends, league officials have

said, can be made up.

The recess in negotiations was announced
Saturday morning by Kagel, who said that
after the parties agreed on "a number of important noneconomie issues" in the early days of his involvement, they could not agree on the "extremely complex" economic issues, including the framework for wage distribution, which is judged by both sides to be the most complex including to be the most complex issue of all.

In that sense, the parties are no closer to a new collective bagaining agreement than they were Feb. 16, when negotiations began. The "gulf," as Donlan called it, remains conceptual in nature. The union is still demanding that players' salaries be paid from a central fund. The owners are still demand-

Leonard: The Words Are Combative, the Tense Is Future

lightened fight fans because in ad-dition to being the best wel-terweight of his time be is hright,

was canceled when vision in his

left eye blurred a week before the

Leonard underwent successful

ing that players be paid through individual

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

COCKEYSVILLE, Maryland — The lat
response, Gene Upshaw, the union presi-

"Jack Donlan is a liar. The mediator ocver said our wage compensation package was

As they have before, Donlan and Ed Garvey, the executive director of the players as-sociation, blamed each other for the differences that remain.

"These two weeks have given Ed Garvey a chance to write a textbook on bow not to bargain," Donlan said. Said Garvey: "Not one dollar has moved across the table. We're willing to negotiate dollar amounts, but they're still refusing to

bargain collectively with this union."

Both Donlan and Garvey said that pressures will dictate which side flinches - pressures from owners of the 28 clubs upon Donlan, according to Garvey: pressures from the union membership upon Garvey,

Garvey was to get another reading of his players Sunday afternoon, when the 28 team representatives to the union, and possibly other players, were scheduled to meet in

secording to Donlan.

Garvey said that the gathering of the team representatives, the first such meeting since Aug. 31, will give the union's executive committee a chance to discuss progress in oego-dations under Kagel and prospects for the future, in light of an increasing number of reports that some players around the league would be willing to report to camps, even while oegotiations continued.
"It won't be difficult holding our people

together," Upshaw said. They have been solid and unified over this. There's no way the players are going back to play football under the present system. That's the reason we're on strike."

Ontract negotiations.

The management council's executive committee — the six men who formulate the

league's bargaining position — will meet "probably Mooday," Chuck Sullivan, the committee chairman, said Saturday from New York

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Sullivan also said that it is unrealistic for the union to assume that the regular season would include all 16 games, that the date of the Super Bowl XVII would be moved from Jan. 30 and that the players, upon returning to work, would be refunded all their lost pay -three assertions Garvey made here during the weekend.

Garvey said that the number of games played is a subject of oegotiation, not an arbitrary decision to be made by NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle.

Garvey also said that Sargent Karch, an attorney for the management council, "sug-gested" that the Super Bowl could be pushed back to accommodate rescheduling of lost regular-seasoo games ("He absolutely did not," Donlan said). Garvey added that the recent announce-

ment by William A. Lubbers, the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, that he would file a complaint charg-ing the league with unfair labor practices means that players are entitled to back pay. In fact, for striking workers to get back wages lost during a strike that is ultimately determined to be over unfair labor practices, the workers would have to make an "uncon-

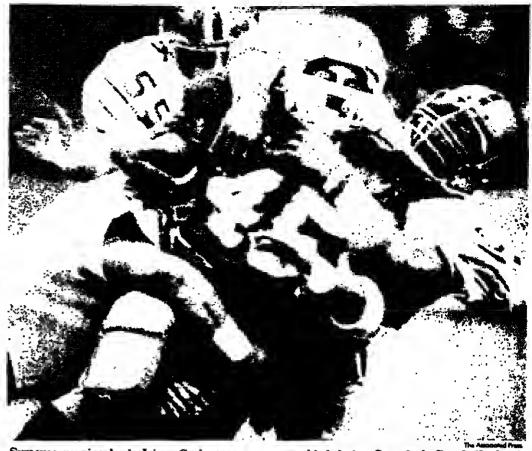
ditional offer" to return to work, prove that jobs are available, then oot be given those inbs. In that case, the workers would be entitled to their jobs and back pay.

The final determination of whether the

strike is over economics (in which case workers would not be entitled to back pay and jobs) or whether it's over unfair labor practices could take years.

Garvey said that he would contact Don-

lan sometime Sunday to discuss resumption of the talks. "Maybe I'm overly optimistic." Garvey said, "But my guess is we could start bargaining as early as Sunday night."



more than the second second

Syracuse running back Jaime Covington was gang-tackled during Saturday's first half, shortly after he had gone 54 yards for a touchdown that was nullified on a penalty. Pittsburgh won, 14-0.

# 79-Yard Score on Pass Deflection Helps SMU Get Past Texas, 30-17

AUSTIN, Texas - Wide receiver Bobby Leach grahbed a pass that bounced nff a defender's shoulder pads and streaked downfield to complete a 79-yard touchdown play to snap a de and start a scoring avalanche that gave Southern Methodist a 30-17 Southwest Conference victory Saturday over Texas

Texas had fought back in the fourth quarter to tie the unbeaten Mustangs, 10-10, with 8:35 to go. Ouarterback Lance Mellhenny,

FOOTBALL ROUNDUP pursued by Texas defenders on third-and-9 at the Mustang 21, threw cross-field in the general direction of Leach.

Jitter Fields, a Texas defensive hack, stepped inside Leach for what appeared to be an intercep-tion. The ball caromed off Fields's shoulder pads, and Leach gathered in the deflection at the Texas 35. He dashed untouched into the end

Following the touchdown, Her-kie Walls, a Texas wide receiver, dropped a wide-open pass at the SMU 15.

Said Texas Coach Fred Akers: "That hurt. It really hurt."

Georgia 27, Kentucky 14 Io Lexington, Kentucky, All-American Herschel Walker set a Southeastern Conference touchdown record and John Lastinger passed for three more scores in Georgia's 27-14 victory over winess Kentucky. Walker rushed for 152 yards, raising his career total to 4,482 and moving him past Amos Lawrence of North Carolina and Earl Campbell of Texas into ninth place on the NCAA all-time rushing list. He turned a screen pass into a 64-yard touchdown, the 43d of his career. He had been tied

In Seattle, Jacque Rohinson, a sophomore tailback, scored on a . 19-yard dash and set up a Chuck Nelson field goal with a 43-yard run to lead Washington to a 10-3 come-from-behind victory over Texas Tech. It was the Huskies' 10th straight victory over two seasons; they are 7-0 this year.

In Syracuse, New York, Dan Marino tied an NCAA record by throwing a touchdown pass in his 18th consecutive game as Pittsburgh beat Syracuse, 14-0. The Panthers improved their record to 6-0 and handed Syracuse its sixth straight setback following an opening-game victory. Marino's recordtying TD pass was a 2-yard lob to Julius Dawkins in the opening period. "We moved the ball up and down the field and just couldn't get the points on the board," Mari-

no said. "That's been a problem

for us all season. As long as we

won, we're 6-0, and that's what counts right now. Nebraska 23, Missouri 19

in put Nehraska ahead, then ran for an insurance touchdown two minutes later as the Corphuskers downed Missouri, 23-19, in a Big Eight game. The first score wiped out a 13-9 Missouri lead.

Arkansas 38, Houston 3 In Houston, Danny Walters re-

turned an intercepted pass 93 yards and quarterback Brad Taylor ran for two touchdowns and passed for another as Arkansas erushed Houston, 38-3, in the Southwestern Conference, It was the first time in five years that the Razorbacks bad beaten the Cougars,

Alabama 21, Cincinnati 3

Jo Tuscaloosa, Alabama, quart-erbaek Walter Lewis rao and passed for 217 yards, leading Ala-bama over Cincinnati, 21-3, and giving the Crimson Tide its 57th consecutive victory at home. Notre Dame 13, Oregoo 13

lo Eugene, Oregon, Mike John-ston kicked a 35-yard field goal with 14 seconds left as Notre Dame salvaged a 13-13 tie with winless Oregon. The field goal was Johnston's 13th without a miss this eason. Quarterback Blair Kiel. stifled by the Oregon defense throughout the game, set up the tying score with four consecutive

ference victory. Ramsey completed 17 of 23 pass attempts for 322 yards and two touchdowns. Reserve Rick Neuheisel threw one pass, for a 75-yard score, after Ramsey was bruised in the first Georgia Tech 31, Tennessee 21 In Atlanta, Jack Westbrook reof the game. Oregon (0-6-1) had appeared headed for a major upset

turned a punt 72 yards for one touchdown and sophomore Robert Lavette scored three others as Georgia Tech beat Tennessee for the first time in five years, 31-21. Westbrook's second-quarter punt return produced a 21-7 lead, and Tennessee, which had upset Alabama a week earlier, trailed by at least 10 points the rest of the way. With one second left in the first half, Tennessee's Fuad Reveiz kicked a field goal of 60 yards, a record for a Southeastern Conference team.

after quarterback Mike Jorgensen directed an 80-yard touchdown

drive early in the fourth quarter to give the Ducks a 13-10 lead, Full-back Terrance Jones bulled over-from 1 yard out with 10:27 left in

the contest to give Oregon its only

Penn State 24, West Virginia 0

In Morgantown, West Virginia, Scott Radecie's 85-yard intercep-

tion return for a touchdown keyed.

a strong Penn State defensive effort as the Nittany Lions hreezed past West Virginia, 24-0. The Penn State victory, before 60,958, the

largest sports crowd in West Vir-

ginia history, was its sixth in seven games. West Virginia, which has

not beaten Penn State since 1955,

UCLA 47, California 31

In Berkeley, California, UCLA defeated California for the 11th

straight year as quarterback Tom Ramsey guided a 397-yard aerial attack in a 47-31 Pacific-10 Con-

lead of the game.

dropped to 5-2.

Illinois 29, Wisconsin 28

In Madison. Wisconsin, a 46-yard field goal by Mike Bass on the game's final play gave Illinois a wild 29-28 Big Ten victory over Wisconsin The Badgers had taken a 28-26 lead with 52 seconds left when quarterback Randy Wright intentinnally bounced a lateral to wide receiver Al Toon, who then threw a 40-yard touchdown pass to tight end Jeff Nault But Wisconsin missed the extra-point kick, and Illioois quarterback Tony Eason, who completed 37 of 51 pass attempts for 479 yards, marched his team 51 yards in five plays to set up the game-winning field goal.



# WALES CONFERENCE

ters 5, N.Y. Rongers 2 1 Trottler (7)

Nystrom (3), Bourne (3), Polyin (1), Bossy (9); Hedbert (2), Allison (1). i. Washiman. riner 14)]. 4 Philadelphia 2 | Bautette 2 (9),

Minneson 3. Westination 1 (Solhelm 2 12),
Smith (2): Gerther 141).
Pithsburgh 4. Philiodelphia 2 (Boutette 2 (9),
Lacuyar 11, Kaibos (5): Berber 14), Prapp (5)),
Calgary 5. Torents 5 (Nilsson 2 (6), McDenaid
(10), Cyr (1), Histop (3): Martin 2 (5), Salming
(3), Derloso (3), Anderson (4)),
St.Louis 5. Chicago 4 (Chapmon 2 (2), Turnbuil
(4), Petterson (3), Borthwell (1): Second (5), Soverd (6), Histole (1), Preston (21), Second (5), Soverd (6), Histole (1), Preston (21), Caborne
(1), Lorson (1), Gare (1), Weir (2); Saverd (2), Molter (1)),
Mohitrad 9, Guebec 5 (Stutt 2 15), Cortonness
2 (2), Walter (4), Picard (1), Naziund (3), Ginstras (1), Napier (3); Goujet (2)7, Siegher (2), A.
Steptny (4), Cote (1)1.
Venceuver 2, Boston 2 (Snepts (1)), Refer (3),
Crawford (1); Alkatieton (2), Pederson (4)),
Hartford 5. Las Ansales 2 (Johnson (3), Adams
2 (3), Johnson (4), Neufeld (2); Dionne (4), Bazak (2),Nichols (9)).

### ASTERN DIVISION

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\*\*Solwiden's Respills.\*\*

**CFL Standings** 

**Transactions** RASEBALL
Reifenst Loupus
CHICAGO—Normal Ruben Americ, Duffi
and Fred Koenig as cooches.
LOS ANGELES—Walved Mark Bei shortstop, Signed Rick Monday, outfielder, to son ratios. Shows rick Mongay, gutfelder, to a one-year contript.

NEW YORK—Relieved Bud Harrelson and Bill Membaquette of their coaching duties and announced that Harrelson will work as a cable felevision amounter and Manbaquette will become a special assignment scout.

BASKETBALL National Saukethati Association CLEVELAND—Cut Terry White Ione

Alke Wilson, DETRO!T—Signed Jim Zoet, center, to a muil-year contract. GOLDEN STATE—Traded Bernard King, ferward to New York for Alichael Rev .

INDIANA—Traded Louis Orr, forward, to New York for a second-round 1983 pick and future York for a sec

Considerations.

FOOTBALL

United States Feetball League
BOSTON—Signed Con Westbrook, Wayland
Gay and Frank Leakott, wide readvers: Richand Crume, Alvin Lewis and Ken Sombook, run-

HOCKEY
Noticed Hockey League
LEAGUE—Suspended Dave Williams
Couver file wins, for even soften as a ru
on incident Oct. 19, involving N.Y. I slande
le Billy Smith. hes of a result of

> **More Sports** On Page 17

# "Love to." Leonard has fighting on his

Angels' Manager Mauch Steps Down

ANAHEIM, California — Gene (1997)

mind. Ask him about tactics or training, motivation or the middleweight title he long has co-veted, and an undisguised sparkle lights his eyes — even the injured eye that still may end his career while he's in his prime. The more you listen to Leonard talk, the more you think be will fight again. He woo't come out and say it,

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Question for Sugar Ray Leonard: With classy

lightweight champion Alexis Ar-

in the state of th

har was lingues you fight the winner?"

All a lingues Replied the undisputed wel-

terweight champion of the world:

not directly. He won't say any-thing official until Nov. 9, when before a crowd of VIPs and fans at the Baltimore Civie Center he will announce his intentions - to box again or not to box. No one really . ut 1 knows what be will say.

Mauch has decided not to return

oext year as manager of the Cali-

fornia Angels. A spokesman said

late Friday that owner Gene Autry

Mauch, 56, managed the Angels

for two seasons. In his first year,

the club finished fifth in the Amer-

ican League West. But this year,

the Angels captured the divisional

fule and swept the first two games

from Milwaukce in the league

Mauch was criticized through-

the power of such players as Reg-gie Jackson, Don Baylor, Fred Lynn, Brian Downing Doug De-Cinces and Bobby Grich, Mauch

heard negative comments from the

media, fans, Autry and some of his players when California dropped

the next three games, sending the Angels home and the Brewers to

Mauch's 1982 season ended in

much the same way his other 22 did — in frustration. His manage-

rial record of 22 years without win-

ning a title before this year is the

all-time futility mark. The biggest collapse of a Manch-managed team came in 1964, when Philadel-

phia led the National League by

Lendl Downs Gerulaitis in Australia

MELBOURNE - Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia defeated Vitas Geru-

Lendl broke Gerulaitis's serve in the opening game of the match and

In Stuttgart, Martina Navratilova defeated fellow American Tracy

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia - Li Ning of China won the men's all-round

PENSACOLA, Florida - PGA tour rookie Hai Sutton took a one-

raroke lead Saturday after three rounds of the Pensacola Open golf tour-

viament, Sutton shot a 3-under-par 68 for a 54-hole total of 201, 12-

mder. One stroke behind after shooting a 68 was D.A. Weibring, while Calvin Peete (a 72 Saturday), Jim Colbert (68) and Mike Sullivan (66)

Rookier Steven Liebler, the leader by a stroke over Peete at the half-

way point after a 66 on Friday, trailed by three after the third round, in

which he posted a 74 for a 204. Sutton's second-round 67 had left him

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

"title at the World Gymnastics Cup competition here Friday night. Li "amassed 59.45 points and was follwed by countryman Tong Fei (59.10)

occided only 63 minutes to clinch the first two sets. In the third set, he

broke the American's first service game and raced to a 5-1 lead. But

Gerulantis broke Lendl's next two serves to reach 5-5 before falling, 7-5.

Austin, 6-3, 6-3, Sunday in the finals of a grand prix tournament. Navra-

tilova routed Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-0, 6-0, in Saturday's semi-finals, while Austin defeated Sylvia Hamka of West Germany 6-4, 6-4.

Chinese Gymnast All-Round Titlist

Sutton 1-Shot Leader in U.S. Golf

and Yuri Korolyov of the Soviet Union (59.05).

... hree shots off Liebler's pace starting play Saturday.

laitis of the United States, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5, in Samrday's final of a grand

614 games with 10 games remain-

ing and lost the title to St. Louis.

prix tennis tournament here.

nut the season for his use of "little hall" — bunting, stealing and sac-

Elő championship series.

a the World Series.

offered him the job again and that Mauch had considered it for two

days before turning it down.

himself, the once-skinny kid from Palmer Park, Maryland, who has made millions, who lives in a mansion behind a guarded steel gate, who stands to make another \$15 million simply by lacing on the gloves ooee more to face

All right then, bow would be feel about fighting at 160 pounds, the middleweight limit, instead of the 147 that is his ideal fighting

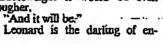
"When I fought Ayub Kalule at 154 pounds" — for the junior middleweight crown — "I ate four times a day," said Leonard. "I hit this big man, booooom, and he wasn't going anywhere. I hit this gray with short that chould have

"And it will be."

Gene Mauch

good-looking, gentlemanly and articulate — articulate enough to know the difference between the conditional "would" and the defin-itive "will." He chooses to use middleweight champion Marvin Hagler. Will he fight? No com-Leonard last fought Feh. 15, defeating Bruce Finch in a welterweight title defense. He was scheduled to fight Roger Stafford in Buffalo on May 14 but the bout

gry with shots that should have knocked a building down. He didn't move. That's when I realized that, gee, if I fight at middleweight it would be even toucher.



specific questions, the way he carries himself, the way he stays trim and fighting sharp, all are indica-tions that the champion may oot **SPORTS BRIEFS** 

yet be ready to say farewell. "My weight is great," says Leon-ard. "Right oow I weigh 145, 146, and normally I walk around at 160." The key, he says, is "running

self whether he will box again.

and eating. I cat one of necessity. oot just because it's there in front During a recent training session — "just to feel myself out" — Leonard found that "the speed is

still there, my timing, everything." The eye? He shuts his undamaged right eye, picks up a newspaper, bolds it at arm's length and reads aloud the body type from the middle of a story at the bottom of the front page. "Could you do that?" he asks.

Most of the boxing community expects Leonard to announce that be will never fight again. They have reasons. One is the nature of the event at which the pronouncement will come.

It started out simply to be a press conference. Then Leonard sted a grander event that fans who had supported him over the years might attend, free of charge. His attorney, Mike Trainer, suggested the Baltimore Civic Center. where Leonard's professional career began Feb. 5, 1977, with a six-

Baltimore Mayor William Don-ald Schaefer had the idea of charging \$1 and \$2 general admission and opening a \$100 VIP section, proceeds going to charity youth programs. Approved.

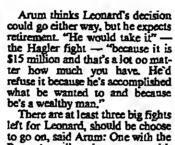
Now, a frothy, celebrity-roast affair has evolved, with Frank Sinatra, Wayne Newton, Johnny Carson, Diana Ross and Richard Pryor among the invited guests. Also invited will be major current and recent fighters as well as all of Leonard's teammates on the 1976 U.S. Olympic team.

Would he be inviting all those people just to tell them he's going to continue fighting? Tasteless as it might seem, maybe.

"I think he's toyed with the idea of one more big one," said Eddie Futch, veteran of a half-century in the fight game and trainer of Arguello and heavyweight champion Larry Holmes. "Sure, there's speculation that be could retire, but be could be preparing a bombshell,

"He's made enough money," says Dave Jacobs, the hometown trainer who handled Leonard from his earliest amateur days through acquisition of the welterweight title. "But if he was lost, boxing would be losing a great fighter and a great box-office attraction. I look at fighters like Earnie Shavers, who I worked with after his [similar] injury, and they aren't bothered by it. I look at Ray Leonard now. Whatever he decides I would go along with."

Attorney Trainer and fight promoter Boh Arum say Leonard's payday for a Marvin Hagler fight would be \$15 million, the most any fighter has ever received for a



left for Leonard, should be choose to go on, said Arum: One with the Pryor-Arguello winner; one with whoever emerges as the ranking welterweight (Milt McCrory, Marlon Starling or Donald Curry); and the biggest, the monster, with Hagler for the middleweight title, which would be Leonard's third

surgery to repair a partially de-tached retina, an injury not un-common to boxers. The recovery Hagler's people want it. Hagler is the most underpaid undisputed champion in boxing, say veteran observers. A big payday for him is less than \$1 million. Against Leonperiod, about six months, is wind-ing down; Leonard's recuperation has been uneventful. His doctor, Ronald Michels of Johns Hopkins, ard be could pull down seven times has given him a clean bill of health and the freedom to decide for him-

Hagler. Leonard sits back and rolls that-But the way Leonard answersthought around. "He's a bard, hard guy," says Leonard. "He's the Rock of Gibraltar." Can you take him? "No prob-

lem, because I feel it I know I have what it takes to beat a guy like Hagler - speed and ... .. His thoughts trail off, then resume. "I study fighters and look to see whether he can break that fine line of sane and insanity. It's something that can click that thing

What I'd do is hit him, hit him, hit him and not let him hit me...He'll get mad, lose his



Sugar Ray Leonard Take on the winner? 'Love to.'

composure, and I'll capitalize on his mistakes. And if it doesn't work? "If that doesn't work, I'll do whatever comes to mind."

Future tense, of course. Leonard smiles.

# Salaz r Wins Marathon B, Outdueling Gomez

NEW YORK — Alberto Salazar tested for the lead in the last six won the New York City Marathon miles. Carlos Lopes of Portugal, Sunday by twice as large a margin as he won this year's Boston Marathon, but that still was not exough to make him feel comfort-

Salazar, the 24-year-old from Engene, Oregon, captured his third straight New York race, although it was considerably slower than his world-best time of 2:08.13 a year ago. At Boston in April, he was forced to wait mutil the last half mile before bearing Dick Beardsley

The finish climaxed a dramatic duel between Salazar and Gomez, who ran virtually side by side. Gomez, 31, said he felt a pain in his stomach over the last 3 miles and was surprised when Salazar

The surprise was the spurt Alberto did," Gomez said. "My plan

out the 26 mile, 385-yard race. Beardsley suffered a cramp on the inside of his right thigh 14

en de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya de la

and remained in control through-

who beat Salazar over 10,000 meters this summer, and Dave Murphy of Great Britain - both running in their first marathons were third and fourth, respectively,

tually finished third, more than two minutes behind the leaders in 2:11.54. Ryszard Marczak, a 36-year-old from Poland, was fourth in 2:12.44 and Murphy finished fifth, four seconds behind Marc-

Achilles tendon injury. The initial group of lead runners with Charles Alexander of Louisincluded Salazar. Beardsley, Lopes, Anatoly Arynkov of the Sowiet Union and Odis Sanders of Washington 10, Texas Tech 3 the United States. As the field

George Malley. Salazar's time of 49.33 at 10 miles was 29 seconds behind his pace of a year ago. Following Beardsley's mjury, just past the half-marathon time of 1:04.55, Salazar, Malley and Murpby led the group in Queens and then over the Queensboro Bridge into Manhattan, where on First Avenue,

This was the point, 16 miles into the race, at which Salazar drew away last year, but he could not do it this time. They ran virtually side by side

for the last eight miles of the race, with Salazar staying at Gomez' shoulder until they moved into Central Park for the final five Salazar did not take the lead for

the final time until the 25-mile point, which was passed in 2:03.45.

### On the next play, Russell Carter, an SMU cornerback, intercepted a Robert Brewer pass and returned it 20 yards to the Longhorns' 33. From there, McIlhenny collaborated with Jackie Wilson on a TD Texas scored with 1:50 to play on a 6-yard pass from Brewer to Walls but McIlhenny came right back with 49 seconds to play and lofted a 46-yard touchdown pass play to halfback Craig James. Pittsburgh's Franco Harris once scored a touchdown after taking a pass that bounced off an Oakland defender; the play sent the Steelers to the Super Bowl. There were various reactions to Saturday's collegiate version of that so-called immaculate recep-Said McIlhenny: "I should have never thrown that ball." Said Leach: "I oever saw the ball" after it hit Fields. "I just felt it in my hands. I was getting ready to tackle Fields and then there I go scoring a touchdown. It was

"I'm hoping that I'm not going to have to make a habit of sprinting at the end," said Salazar after his time of 2 hours, 9 minutes and 29 seconds was enough to beat Ro-dolfo Gomez of Mexico by four ds. "I don't think my nerves

can take it."

by two seconds. "This effort was really much harder than I had in Boston," said Salazar. The pace really quick-ened over the last three miles. I was scared to death, because I know Rodolfo is fast at the end." The Cuban native said be couldn't force the pace because he suffered side stitches at about the 15-mile

surged with a half-mile to go.

was to beat him at the end with a sprint with 200 meters left, but he surprised me when he mcreased the tempo so drastically. I didn't expect it. Salazar went to the lead in a pack of elite runners at the start

miles into the race and immediately fell back from the from runners. Characteristically running in spurts, he had been trading the lead with Salazar before wincing in pain and falling behind. Before the race boiled down to

at the 20-mile mark. American Dan Schlesinger even

Grete Waitz of Norway won the women's race for the fourth time in five years with a time of 2:27.14. well short of Allison Roe's worldbest time of 2:25.29, set in this event last year. Roe did not compete Sunday because of a nagging

moved through Brooklyn, with Beardsley and Salazar exchanging the lead, the front-running group expanded, with the addition of Dave Chettle of Australia, Schlesinger, Marczak and American

Pittsburgh 14, Syracuse 0 huge throngs of spectators crowded close to the street to view the runners.

> In Lincoln, Nebraska, reserve quarterback Bruce Mathison directed a long fourth-quarter drive

# LANGUAGE The 'Wimp Factor'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Campaigning for governor of Illinois, former Senator Adlai Stevenson 3d charged that Governor James Thompson "is saying. Me tough gny, as if to imply I'm some kind of wimp." The "wimp factor" immediately became part of the campaign's lore.

Meanwhile, out in California. Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. - often called a flake - was campaigning against Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego for U.S. senator. A San Francisco Chronicle politi-cal correspondent, Larry Liebert. describing a "negative strategy" being used by Governor Brown against Mayor Wilson, quoted an anonymous Brown aide as asking:

Why trade a flake for a wimp? Evidently the worst word that can be flung at a candidate this year is wimp. Gone are the comsymps, radic-libs, eggheads and limousine liberals of yesteryear; vanished are the nuts and kooks, recolorists. Needed the liberal state of the nuts and the constant of the nuts and the liberal state. troglodytes, Neanderthals and lit-tle old ladies in tennis shoes.

The word was introduced mto politics during the presidential campaign of 1980, when a prank-ster at the Boston Globe removed a headline above an editorial about President Carter's anti-inflation plan. The original headline had read: "All Must Share the Burden," and the somewhat livelier — and possibily more accurate — substitute read; "Mush From

A wimp is one who is both as weepy as a drip and as listless as a nebbish. The noun may have been influenced by Wimpy, the sleepy-eyed lover of hamburgers in the cartoon strip "Thimble Theater," starring Popeye the Sailor, but is more likely rooted in the verb to whimper. (Flaky, while we're at it, is a 1950s adjective meaning "offbeat, eccentric," popularized by baseball in the early 1960s, in noun form: A flake was a colorful, slightly wacky ballplayer.)

WITH U.S. Marines deployed in the Middle East, some political figures are recalling the highly ef-fective, if ultimately misleading slogan of President Woodrow Wilson in the campaign of 1916: "He Kept Us Out of War,"

Joseph Goulden provides us with the hard-to-find citation that locks in the coinage, Albert S. Burleson, of Austin, Tex., who had been President Wilson's postmaster general, wrote to the biogra-

pher Ray Stannard Baker on July 14, 1928: "I beg leave to state that the phrase 'He kept us out of war' originated with the Hon. Martin F. Glynn of New York, but its use as a slogan during the campaign was a stogan during the campaign was suggested by me. Ex-Governor Glynn used this expression in a speech he made before the (Houston) Convention."

President Wilson - reserved, aloof, professorial, and not much of a stump speaker — invited at-tack as an elibst, but was surely no wimp. His best campaign advice has been taken by some of today's candidates who allow opponents to blaze away at their own feet with denials of wimpiness: "Never murder a man who is committing

HOW DO you explain the way the dictionaries are describing the

promunciation of explain?
Go look it up: Most dictionaries say ik-SPLANE, not ek-SPLANE. Why the ik? Why not ek?

"In an unstressed syllable in English," iksplains David Gural-nik of Webster's New World Dic-tionary, "there is a tendency for all vowels to be reduced to a neutral sound. With some words, like ex-words, tertiary stress reduction goes all the way to the schwa Rather than use that upside-down 'e' symbol, which confuses some readers, we use the ik to make it clearer that the syllable has a neutral quality, and that you do not say eks-plain."

Over at the American Heritage Dictionary, Dolores Harris agrees: "When the vowel is not stressed, it becomes reduced — in the case of explain, it is reduced past the eh sound to the ill sound in most dialects. There are exceptions," she added, pronouncing it ik-ceptions.

There are all too many exceptions, complains Karen Hageman at Yale University's School of Medicine, a leading its-exorcist. "Even if the pronunciation key in my Random House Dictionary were consistent," she writes, "I am sure that the members of the laboratory where I work would stead. ratory where I work would steadfastly refuse to perform imperi-ments, intrapolate data, or implicate the causes of disease."

I stand shoulder to shoulder with Karen Hageman, and wish lexicographers would think over their conclusion that the ex is no longer pronounced that way in unstressed syllables. At least give the

New York Times Service

# Robert Kramer

On the Road With an American Director Who Never Found Hollywood

By Joan Dupont tional Herald Tribune

PARIS — Robert Kramer, an American movie director who started traveling away from home in the 1960s — to Latin America, to North Vietnam to Portugal - is still on the road,

stopping over, for the last three years, in France.
"My films are better known here," he explains. "When I showed them to Hollywood producers, they looked at them - 14 hours of movies that won awards all over Europe — and said: This is nice, Bob, thank you very much, That's because there is no way they can convert what they see in my work into a project they would invest in."

Kramer's films include "Mile-

stones," "Scenes From the Class Struggle in Portngal" and "Guns," Last year, he got together with film-maker, Wim Wenders, to write "The State of Things," which recently won the Venice Festival's Gold Lion

His latest film, "Full Speed Ahead," is a departure from his early austere style. He describes it as "a movie about roller skat-

ing about dreams -- a nice movie for the '80s."

"Fall Speed Ahead," produced by the Institut National de l'Audiovisuel, public broadcasting's research branch, was shot in 12 days on a slight \$250,000. The evcrybody's surprise, the 61-minute film was selected to compete at the Cannes festival. Kramer agrees that the French selection committee made an aggressive choice. "It's very different from Hollywood recuperating European talent - that's an old story. It shows that things have opened up

France has admiringly adopted Kramer. "Only an American can shoot that way, only an American has that sense of space," he mim-ics the reviews with a shrug. "That kind of thing." He sums up a certain kind of hero adored by the French: the darkly handsom urban cowboy, at odds with h... own kind.

In fact, he lives, with his wife and daughter, in a cheerful courtyard apartment on the Left Bank.
"For the first time, we're trying
to make a life together carisde
the United States," he says. "This
room looks like our cabin in Cali-



Like Jean-Lne Gndafd, Kramer creates a community around his film. Another American, Barre Phillips, a jazz musi-cian, comes in and out. Phillips was composer and consultant on several of Kramer's films; together, they make movies in which music rises like steam. "Music has become more important since. I don't work in my own lan-guage." Kramer says. He finds French frustrating: "We count on inflection in say what we mean; to lose that is like swimming with long underwear on, But it's been strengthening because I have to do that much more with image, gesture, color and sound."

In 1964, with Swarthmore College behind him, be traveled in Latin America, heading for Brazil to make films. "Brazil was like El Dorado; even though I never made it, the trip helped me see America in another way — in terms of a class society. Going to Latin America meant aban-donment. To the extent I wanted to live a whole life, I had to leave my milieu," he says. "Sometimes walking away from a situa-tion is the best solution, rather then the puritan sticking with it - as long as you understand it enough."

Returning to the United States, he became involved with the civil rights movement, made docu-mentaries and founded Newsreel, documentary film outfit in 1967. He is reluctant to segregate fiction from fact reportage. The elements of fiction you bring out,

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fornia," Kramer gets to do a lot working with others, are docuof the cooking.

working with others, are documents. Then there is the struggle with the story; it seemed so simple, and it turns out to be the DNA of a culture. Is there a story in the 6 o'clock news? In Beirut?"

He went to North Vietnam in 1969. After making "Milestones his best-known work, in 1975, Kramer went to Portugal. Where there is abrupt political change in a country — Portugal after Salazar — there is an openness that is fascinating," he says, "but not to Americans, because that excitement, that chaos, is part of the youngness everybody else recognizes in America and that Americans take for granted in the rest of the world. If you think that what you have is what everybody else has, nn wonder you have a hard time understanding what goes on in the rest of the

He admits however, that this vitality is what makes American movies so loved. "It's a very potent optimism. Either you can take it as naive - but what's naive? — or as a wonderfully hopeful outlook."

He also admits that he had to come to Europe to discover Hollywood movies in all their splendor - even the movies of the '50s, which seemed so trivial to him at the time. At Cannes, he was impressed to see the sheer happiness generated by Steven Spielberg's E.T."

"To want to give pleasure is a noble desire," Kramer says, "But I have never been that good a host. I'm not that happy in my own house - I'm crankier."

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# ISRAEL POSTCARD

# A Revival of the Golem

By Colin Golvan. The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — The golem, the celebrated Jewish version of the Frankenstein monster, is being re-enacted in Israeli theaters with a twist that reflects Israel's moral qualms about being a military

In "Yosele Golem," the playwright Dan Horowitz symbolically depicts the Israeli Army as powerful and efficient but ultimately soulless and impotent.

The play was written before Is-rael invaded Lebanon in June, but it has become timely and provocative in light of the questions the war has raised in Israeli society about the limits of an army's abili-ty to solve a nation's problems.

The best-known version of the legend tells of a monster created in 17th-century Prague by Rabbi Judah Low to protect Jews from their persecutors. Once the golem had eradicated anti-Semitism, so the fable goes, it ran amok and had to be destroyed by the very com-munity it was created to defend.

Three centuries later, in the Jewish state that was designed as the antithesis of Rabbi Low's ghetto, Horowitz has recreated the golem as a modern parable of Israeli

might.
In the play, Golem is a handsome but simple-minded brute created by a Jewish community,
dressed in military garb and sent
to fight non-lews. "Stand up on
your feet, hero of Israel," he is
commanded. "Do everything you
are told. Walk into fire. Drown in
great gushes of water. Jump down
from the tower. Listen and do."

Voeele Golem inflicts a crushing

Yosele Golem inflicts a crushing defeat on the non-Jews. The Jews, welcoming the victory as some sort of compensation for centuries of persecution, worship him as a messiah and a savior.
"Give us a dream," they chant.

"A dream we have dreamed for decades. A hard dream. A dream of steel."

But Yosele Golem cannot answer their wishes. When the Jews command him to deliver them to Jerusalem in ships that will sail through the sky, his frustration wells up. "An axe? An axe I can," he

pleads in his simple language. "To bring ships from the sides, I can-

The community then puts him to death.
"I believe that like the golem,
the Israeli Army — the symbol of Israel — is presently in the process of being destroyed. Horowitz said

in a recent interview.

The elected government thinks it can end all our difficulties by sending in the army to perform the

sending in the army to perform the depressing work of terrorizing and even killing innocent people.

The soldiers sent to Lebanon have been placed in a very confused situation, he said.

"They still suffer from it. They have begun to hate the leaders that brought them to it." Horowitz, 41, a native Israeli said that his next play would be about Colonel Eli Geva, the Israeli brigade commander who was dismissed from the army during the Lebanon war after saying he would refuse to order his men to invede Beirgt.

invade Beine to cover ms men to invade Beinet.

"It was a turning point in the history of the army," said Horowitz. "He could have taken some pills and become sick for a week, but instead he rescued him. self from becoming a golem in the most simple and dignified way."
"Yosele Golem," being presen-ed by the pioneering Haifa Minic.

ed by the pioneering Haifa Municipal Thesier, was praised by the Jerusalem Post as "appealing and effective in its point about the limits of armed redemption." The daily Al Hamishmar of Tel Aviv as claimed the "innovativeness of Horowitz's idea," and Israeli television recently aired an admining report about the play.

# **UN Peace Week** Begins in Japan

OSAKA, Japan — Japan's little annual UN disamament west opened Sunday with 500,000 perple attending rallies, organ

Ten railies sponsored by the General Council of Trade Unions appealed for arms reduction world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons. The main rally in Castle Park here, adopted a reniution calling on world govern-ments and the United Nations to prevent a repetition of the 1945 atomic bombings of Hirothma and Nagasaki.

Demonstrators also called for measures to prevent radioactive pollution caused by nuclear energy production. In 1978, The UN General Assembly adopted Japan's suggestion for holding a disarmament week.

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